INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

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VOL. XVII NO. 187--- BOMBAY THURSDAY AUGUST 8 1929 ONE ANNA

"A DISGRACE TO PRESIDENCY AND GOVT."

"Unholy Alliance Between State and Capitalism"

BILL TO MAKE INTIMIDATION COGNIZABLE OFFENCE

Home Member's Apologia and Capitalist Support

MOTION FOR POSTPONEMENT THROWN OUT

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, Aug. 7.

Before a crowded House with packed public galleries, and in an atmosphere charged with unusual excitement, the Hon. J. E. B. Hotson, Home Member, moved today the first reading of the Bill to make the offence of criminal intimidation cognisable in times of emergency. As was anticipated, the Bill called forth one of the best debates this Council had ever had. Such a high level of debate as was maintained to-day has become a rarity in this Council.

Before the first reading of the Bill was moved a point of order was raised as to its admissibility on the ground that necessary notice was not given to all the members. The point was not upheld.

There was again a motion that the consideration of the Bill be postponed to the next session. The motion was rejected by the House.

Battling with these initial difficulties, the Home Member moved the first reading. In an exhaustive statement which he made to the House, he traced the genesis of the industrial trouble and tried to make out a case that a state of emergency existed in the city of Bombay, and that police had not enough powers to deal with it promptly and effectively.

Mr. K. F. Nariman followed the Home Member with a spirited speech which was indeed the speech of the day both for its logic and delivery. Strongly opposing the Bill Mr. Nariman remarked that if the Bill were passed it would be a standing disgrace on the Presidency.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji, Sir Vasantrao, Mr. J. B. Petit and Mr. Lalji Narainji, all from Bombay City and the latter two representing the commercial constituencies supported the Bill, as they said in the interests of the industry.

To put the provisions of the Bill in a nutshell it seems to give the police more powers than what they enjoy under section 503 of the Indian Penal Code. The existing law recognizes criminal intimidation as a non-cognisable offence meaning thereby that the police can neither directly deal with cases of intimidation nor entertain complaints thereof except through the medium of a magistrate who has to issue a summons. The present measure does away with the intervention of a magistrate by making the offence cognisable.

Those of the members who opposed the Bill argued that provisions of the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the City Police Act were enough to deal with any emergency that might arise. Several speakers analysed the situation to show that the state of emergency did not exist in Bombay at the present moment, and there was, therefore, no need of rushing through a panicky legislation. The debate was not concluded when the House rose for the day.

Looking to the general tendency of various sections which compose the Council, one can say almost with certainty that the Bill will pass all its readings without any great hitch.

The Bombay Legislative Council reassembled this afternoon amidst an atmosphere of subdued excitement due to the emergency bill which the Home Member was going to introduce. At question time Rao Bahadur Bole asked Government to state the numbers of members belonging to the various communities and representing various interests nominated to the Bombay University Senate. The Minister of Education replied that nominations of the Fellows of the University were made not by Government but by His Excellency the Chancellor. Asked whether he was consulted, the Hon. Minister replied in the negative.

Questioned whether he had acquainted His Excellency with the opinions expressed in the Council when the University Bill was under debate, the Minister gave a summary reply that the proceedings of the Council were always placed on His Excellency's table.

The Minister was then flooded with a series of supplementary questions all of which elicited a stereotyped reply that he had nothing to do in the matter.

Immediately after question time the Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Home Member, introduced the Bill to make the offence of criminal intimidation cognisable in times of emergency. He subsequently moved the first reading of the Bill.

MR. NARIMAN RAISES POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. K. F. Nariman raised a point that the motion was out of order since the notice of it was not despatched to all the members of the Council in time. Putting the notices in the pigeon holes of the Council was not despatching them. It was very likely that some of the members who had not yet put in their appearance in the Council might not have received the notice of the Bill.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

The President observed that Mr. Nariman might be technically right, but there were practical difficulties to be considered. He would assure the Hon. Member that the Bill was sent to the offiee in the proper time and every effort was made to see that the members got it as early as possible. If notices were not despatched the reason was there was no knowing when the absent members might put in the appearance. He ruled that the motion for the first reading of the Bill was in order.

POSTPONE THE BILL.

Mr. Naraindas Eechar (Karachi) then moved that the consideration of the Bill be postponed to the next session. Giving his reasons Mr. Bechar said this was a repressive measure of an immense magnitude and it was in the fitness of things that the people to be affected by it should get ample opportunities to consider it in all its aspects. Besides the kind of emergency which the Bill contemplated to deal with did not exist at present.

The Home Member opposing the postponement motion declared that the emergency did exist. He did not propose to enter into any arguments because everybody knew the state of affairs. The motion was thrown out.

Official Benches cheered the Home Member when he concluded his speech which took more than half an hour to deliver.

DISGRACE TO BOMBAY

Mr K. F. Nariman was the first to load the guns of opposition. In a spirited speech he launched a ruthless attack against the legislation which he remarked was a disgrace to the Presidency as well as to Government. The Bill was unnecessary as no unusual emergency of any kind had arisen. He would challenge Government that even this repressive measure was not going to mend matters. The speaker then drew attention to the general strike in England which was organised in 1925. The situation then existing in England he said was decidedly much worse than what existed in Bombay at the present moment. There was in England during this great strike not only emergency but incendiarism and violence of the worst character. But in the face of all these facts which were incontrovertible did the Government of England rush through any panicky legislation as the Government of Bombay were doing? Was this Government wiser than Parliament?

ONLY A PASSING PHASE.

Proceeding Mr. Nariman observed that the emergency in Bombay was only a passing phase. It was not a permanent state of affairs. That was a phase which was experienced in a larger or smaller degree in almost every City in India. Troubles were arising every day and everywhere in the country. A new spirit was awakening in the working classes. That fact had got to be recognized. Never before and in no Legislature was such a piece of legislation introduced. Were Gov-

(Continued on Page 7.)

BUY MORE INDIAN GOODS

—:o:—

SIR ATUL'S APPEAL TO BRITISH HOUSEWIVES

NEWCASTLE EXHIBITION OPENS

LONDON, Aug. 6.

In a speech which was broadcast Sir Atul Chatterjee opening the Indian section of the Newcastle Exhibition appealed to all British housewives to buy more Indian goods and thus help India to buy still more British goods. He emphahised the superiority and cheapness of Indian rice.—Reuted.

BRITAIN AND REPARATIONS

—:o:—

France Suggests Another Conference of Experts

MR. SNOWDEN'S SPEECH ADVERSELY CRITICISED IN FRENCH PRESS

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Hague.—The Reparations Conference privately discussed Mr. Snowden's criticisms. The French Finance Minister, M. Chenon, suggested that another conference of experts to decide distribution of reparations might be necessary.

Italy supported M. Chenon.

Rumania and Portugal supported Mr. Snowden's demand for a revision.

Herr Stresemann said that Germany was disinterested as regards the problem which was a matter of the Allies, but he expected that the political question would have to be dealt with.

ADVERSE CRITICISM IN FRENCH PRESS.

Paris.—Mr. Snowden's speech is adversely criticised by newspapers here which generally, are pessimistic with regard to the outcome of the conference. They dwell on the grave responsibility of any one who breaks the Anglo-French agreement.—Reuter.

BRITISH ATTITUDE

LONDON, Aug 6.

The Hague.—Mr. Snowden clearly and firmly defined the British attitude at the Reparations Conference reiterating what he had declared in the Commons. He said that the proposed distribution of German annuities was utterly indefensible. He desired that the Conference should succeed, but Britain could not sacrifice her national interests.—Reuter.

BRITISH OBJECTIONS TO YOUNG SCHEME

—:o:—

LONDON, August 6.

Main British objections to the Young scheme are, firstly, Britain loses two and a half million sterling yearly, compared with the Dawes scheme; secondly, Britain is expected to forgo 200 million sterling which the Allies owe her on account of repayments already made to America; and thirdly, exclusion of Britain from the share in the unconditional portion of German annuities. The annuity averages 100 millions sterling of which 33 million must be unconditionally paid in foreign currencies; and the remainder is conditional, namely Germany in order to protect her exchange may postpone for two years its payment in foreign currencies and remit its equivalent in Reichsmarks to the proposed International Bank. Under the Young scheme Britain will only be paid out of the conditional portion of the annuity.—Reuter.

COLLISION BETWEEN TROOPS AND STRIKING MINERS

—:o:—

HEAVY CASUALTIES

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Bukharest.—Ten were killed and many injured in fight between troops and striking miners who seized power station at Lupeni in Jid Valley endangering miners working underground.—Reuter.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES PROHIBITED FROM JOINING CONGRESS MEETINGS?

—:o:—

LAOHORE, Aug. 6.

"Milap" understands the Post Master General, Lahore has issued a circular letter to all the post offices in the province prohibiting all postal employees from joining the Congress meetings and processions, and from subscribing to the Congress fund.—Free Press.

Lady Sykes visited the Training College for Women, Poona on Tuesday.

The Hon. Major General Sir Henry Symons arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with Major Carpendale and Officers of the 3rd Cavalry on Tuesday.

TORY PRESS DENOUNCES EGYPTIAN TREATY

"Dangerous Surrender of Principles"

SELFISH PLEA OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE

—:o:—

Genuine offer To Egyptian People, Says Labour Press

LONDON, August 7.

A mixed receptior is given to the publication of the proposals for an Anglo-Egyptian Agreement. The Labour Party's organ "Daily Herald" emphasising that they are offered to the Egyptian people (not to the Government) declares that the way has been opened for an honourable settlement.

The "Daiy News" considers them the best effort yet made liberally to liquidate a most difficult situation.

The "Daily Chronicle," another Liberal paper, as also the "Times" insist on a most careful examination of the proposals from the aspect of Imperial defence.

The Conservative organs generally heartily denounce the proposals.

The "Morning Post" suggests that they are ill-calculated for the peace of Egypt and the safety of the Empire.

The "Daily Express" is amazed and astonished and asks how Britain can discharge her responsibilities in the Sudan "when our influence in Egypt is whittled down to "next to nothing."

"DANGEROUS" SURRENDER OF PRINCIPLES.

The "Daily Telegraph" hopes that the proposals will be condemned by Parliament as emphatically as the conduct of those presenting them. The paper alludes to the "sweeping and dangerous surrender of principles" and expresses the opinion that Mr. Henderson's statement of "no change of policy" is not what those words would mean in the mouth of a plain man. The paper declares that by an "immease and disastrous concession" in Clause 6 is surrendered one out of the four reserved points.

The "Telegraph" expresses the opinion that Clause 1 follows naturally and "completes a picture of insecurity for the contemplation of Washington and Rome."—Reuter.

FULL TEXT OF DRAFT TREATY

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Rugby.—The text is issued of the proposals to achieve a lasting and honourable settlement of the questions outstanding between Great Britain and Egypt which were submitted by Mr. Henderson, Foreign Secretary, to the Egyptian Premier on August 3.

Mr. Henderson in a covering note to the Egyptian Premier says:

"Proposals together with explanatory notes to be exchanged on matters or detail which Your Excellency is about to submit to the Egyptian Parliament represent extreme limit which I could recommend His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to go in their desire to achieve a lasting and honourable settlement of the outsanding questions between Great Britain and Egypt. It is the earnest hope of His Majesty's Government that patriotic Egyptians without distinction of party will examine these proposals in the same friendly and conciliatory spirit which characterised our recent conversations and find in them a satisfactory basis for future relations between our respective countries. If this should be the verdict of the newly elected Egyptian Parliament, His Majesty's Government for their part will immediately submit proposals to Parliament with view to the conclusion and ratification of the Treaty carrying them into effect".

EGYPTIAN PREMIER'S NOTE.

Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha, the Egyptian Premier in a "note has acknowledged receipt of the proposals and says:

"I realise these proposals represent the extreme limit to which you could recommend His Britannic Majesty's Government to go; and for my part I am prepared to submit them to the Egyptian people and Parliament in the sincere belief that their acceptance will be in the best interests of my country. I share the earnest hope of His Britannic Majesty's Government that these proposals will be examined by all patriotic Egyptians without distinction of party in the same friendly and conciliatory spirit in which they have been conceived and discussed by us and that they will be found to embody a satisfactory basis for the future relations between our respective countries. It is in this spirit and with this hope that I take back these proposals to the Egyptian people."

PROPOSALS.

The proposals are as follows:—(1) Military occupation of Egypt by British forces shall be terminated; (2) Alliance shall be established between the High Contracting Parties in consecration of their friendship, cordial understanding and good relations; (3) Egypt being anxious to become a member of the League of Nations will present in the conditions prescribed by Article one of the Covenant request for admission to the League which His Britannic Majesty undertakes to support; (4) Should any dispute with a third State produce a situation involving a risk of rupture with that State, the High Contracting Parties will concert together with a view to a settlement of the said dispute by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of the League Covenant and any other national obligations applicable to case; (5) Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes not to adopt in foreign countries an attitude which is inconsistent with the alliance or will create difficulties for other party thereto; in pursuance of this undertaking, they will not oppose each other's policy in foreign countries, nor conclude with a third Power any agreement of a political character which might be prejudicial to the interests of other party; (6) His Britannic Majesty recognises that the responsibility for lives or property of foreigners in Egypt devolves henceforth upon the Egyptian Government; the King of Egypt will ensure fulfilment of his obligations in this respect: (7) Should notwithstanding provisions of paragraph four, either of the High Contracting Parties become engaged in war the other High Contracting Party will immediately come to its aid in the capacity of ally; in particular the King of Egypt will, in the event of war or menace of war furnish to His Britannic Majesty on Egyptian territory all facilities and assistance in his power including the use of his ports, aerodromes and means of communication.

INSTRUCTORS MUST BE BRITISH.

(8) In view of the desirability of identity in training and methods between the Egyptian and British armies, the King of Egypt undertakes that should he deem it necessary to have recourse to foreign military instructors these shall be chosen from British subjects; (9) In order to facilitate and secure protection of the Suez Canal as an essential means of communication between the different parts of the British Empire the King of Egypt authorises His Britannic Majesty to maintain upon Egyptian territory in localities to be agreed upon the East of longitude 32 degrees East, the such forces as His Britannic Majesty considers necessary for purposes; presence of these forces shall not constitute any manner of occupation and will in no way prejudice the Sovereigns rights of Egypt; (10) the Egyptian Government, when engaging services of foreign officials, will as a rule engage British subjects; (11) His Britannic Majesty recognises that the capitulatory regime now existing in Egypt is no longer in accordance with the spirit of the times and with the present state of Egypt, and, accordingly, undertakes to use all his influence with the powers possessing capitulatory rights in Egypt to obtain, in conditions which will safeguard the legitimate interests of foreigners, a transfer to mixed tribunals the jurisdiction of the existing Consular courts and the application of Egyptian legislation to foreigners; (12) His Britannic Majesty will be represented at the Court of King of Egypt by an Ambassador duly accredited, and the King of Egypt will reserve the highest diplomatic rank at his Court to the representative of His Britannic Majesty; the King of Egypt will be represented at the Court of Saint James by an Ambassador; (13) While reserving the liberty to conclude new Conventions

(Continued on Page 8)

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL REJECTED

—:o:—

MADRAS, Aug. 7.

By 47 votes to 38 the Madras Legislative Council rejected this afternoon the Swarajist motion of adjournment to discuss the action of Government in sanctioning the prosecution of Madduri Annapurniah, Editor of "Congress" under Section 124, A.I.P.C.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

PESHAWAR, August 7.

News from Parachinar suggests that a large Lashkar of Mongals and Zadrean has again reached Alikhel for the purpose of attacking Khushi. The Jajis however insist that it should be sent to Gardez. The Ghilzais are sending another Lashkar to General Nadir Khan's help.

At the appeal of Sardar Hasham Khan the Muhmands are collecting a Lashkar to attack Jagodalak.

The Khugianis are mobilizing their men and have sworn to blot out the shame of the recent defeat by Bachae-Saqua.

The Mullah of Chaknaur is busy doing pro-Baccha propaganda and has, it is reported asked, the Mullah of Shilman to read Baccha's name in the Friday Khutba.

A Jirga has been arranged to settle the question of the distribution of has it is understood, appealed to the Torkham tolls. General Nadir Khan Afghan traders in India to help him.—Free Press.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

New York Futures 2 to 9 Points Up

BULLISH CROP ESTIMATES

Bombay, Aug. 7.

On Tuesday the New York Cotton futures market opened steady and prices advanced 12 points within five minutes, January 19.22 on absence of rains over the droughty sections of the cotton belt The initial buying orders were soon executed and the market ruled easy on pre-Bureau long liquidation resulting in a decline of 12 points from the highest level. Later on prices again advances on bullish private crop estimates and closed at a net rise of 2 to 9 points pints. Spot Cotton prices improved 5 points to 18.95c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points to 18.96c.

The weather still continues unfavourable deterioration is increasing owing to high temperatures in the West Belt. The following further crop estimates are received in addition to what we published yesterday:

	Condition	Crop
Garside	69. 3	15,080,000
Cocharan Bureau	68.6	15,220,000
Texas condition	66.0	4,943,000
N.Y. members	68.0	15,410,000

In addition to the above estimates Messrs. Langley and Co's Liverpool friends cable as under:—

"Expect U. S. Bureau Estimate 14,900,000 Think 10d. discount 15,300,000."

It will be seen from the above that there are many who expett the Bureau Report below the average estimate. The trade is not inclined to enter the market at present level of prices particularly due to poor demand for manufactured cotton goods. The market is awaiting the Bureau report. In view of the publication of the Bureau Report tomorrow at 5 p.m. (English Time) corresponding to 9-30 p.m. (Bombay Standard Time), Liverpool market will remain open until 6-30 p.m. but trading will be suspended from 4-55 p.m. until 5-15 p.m. On the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges trading will be suspended for minutes, 5 minutes prior to the issuance of the Bureau and 15 minutes after the report is out.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 18.98. Lowest 18.85.

N. Y. January Highest 19.22 (10-05 a.m.) lowest 19.10 (19.28 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

Garside estimates condition 69.3 per cent. crop 15,080,000.

Southern Cotton Co. estimate crop 15,390,000.

Cocharan Bureau estimates condition 68.6 crop 15,220,000 Texas condition 66 per cent crop 4,943,000 bales. Rate of deterioration increasing due to high temperatures in the West and Weevil in the Southern half of belt.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegram from their Liverpool friends dated 6th August 1929.

Messrs. J H Springman and Co., "State of market unfavourable, trade holding aloof pending Bureau Report. Bureau expected to be about 15,500,000."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., have recevied the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. Wm. Cohen and Co.:—

"See no particular trend of the market at present."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable:—

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. —"New York cables average guess Members 15,400,000."

Reuter:—"Market is quiet but firm on absence of selling influenced by absence of rain in drought sections and bullish crop estimates."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Garside reports condition 69.3 p.c. Indicating 15,080,000 bales. Crop accounts mainly favourable.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)
Liverpool Aug 6.

Oct close at 10s. 1 1/4d.—3 1/2d.
Dec close at 10s 5 1/4d.—3 1/4d.
Mar close at 10s. 81/2d.—3-1/4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO.

Sept per bushel $1.31-5/8—6-1/2.
Dec. per bushel $1.44-1/2—6-3/4.
Mar. per bushel $1.44-1/2—6-3/4.

CABLE ADVICES:

"America declined pressure winter; consider crop news no better."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 6

October	19.00 plus .02
December	19.19 plus .06
January	19.19 plus .09
March	19.37 plus .08
May	19.53 plus .08
Middling Spot	18.95 plus .05

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 7.

In response to steadier New York advices, the local market opened at Rs. 350/4 for Broach A/M delivery. In view of the Bureau report, there was only small business and prices fluctuated within the range of half a rupee per candy. Liverpool opened firm and prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 351/12 Later on prices declined to Rs. 349/12 on easier Liverpool advices and private crop estimates of 156 lakhs of bales. The market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 338
Broach A/M. 350
Oomra D/J. 313/12
Bengal D/J. 262/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

August	258.30+2.40
November	233.00+3.20
February	219.50+1.20

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Bengal D./J.	263
Broach A./M.	350
Broach J./A.	339
Oomra D./J.	314

SPOT RATES

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Broach	355	350	342	337
S. D.	357	352	344	339
P. A.	358	353	345	340
K. V.	349	344	336	331
Dholera	344	339	331	326
Cutch	362	357	349	344
Surat	415	410	402	397
Rajpipla	415	410	402	397
Navsari	430	425	417	412
Southern	...	...	...	323

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

100	G. G. Kesha	Deolgaon	280
100	Do.	Aurangabad	273
100	Do.	Arvi	295
100	Japan T. & Co.	Muthia	235
100	Do.	Limbdi	340
200	Do.	Broach	338
100	Volkart Bros.	Nagar	250
100	C. N. Jagji van & Co.	Bengal Old	205
100	Oshmun Suleman	Nandura	254
100	Ebrahim Tulsidas	Karunja	281
100	G. G. Kesha	Wardha	302
100	Toyomankwa	American	282
100	Do.	Miyachanu	295
100	Forbes & Co.	Bhilwara	231
100	Khatau Mill	Umri	270
100	Kurla Mill	Nanded	285
100	Gokak Mill	Nimbahera	278
100	Do.	Neemuch	240
300	Do.	Kurandwadi	256

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 7.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	240	.....
Bengal Fine	230	.....
Bengal F.G.	225	205
Sindh-Punjab Fine	230	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	225	205
Wardha-Hingt Fine	305	275
Nagpur Savner Fine	305	275
Yeotmall Fine	295	270
Arvi Fine	295	265
Amraoti Fine	280	260
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	280	260
Mulkapur Fine	270	245
Khandesh Fine	260	235
Muthia Fine	230	220
Muthia F.G.	215	205
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	280	265
Purna F.G.G.S.	270	265
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	270	265
Indore/Ujjain Fine	280	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	280	265
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Brach Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	.....
Cambodia	410	.....
Miraj/Sangli	.....	...
Compta Good	.....	.....
Jinja	460	....
Busoga	4.70	.....

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 6.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb Cargoes 48/6 Aug Shipment Sellers.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb Cargoes 48/3 Aug-Sept Shipment Sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels 52/6 Aug-Sept Shipment Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels 52 Aug-Sept Shipment Liverpool Value.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 6.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta
Oct Dec per cwt 12/1-1/2
Jan-March per cwt 12/4-1/2

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay
Oct-Dec per cwt 12/2-3/4

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi
Oct-Dec per cwt 12/3-1/4

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Near.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Sept.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5-32 Mail.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277.

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 130 1/2
Banks Buying 128-1/2.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling T T 130 7 1/2

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Buwing 60 days 128-1/2

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4 85 1/8 6th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 9/16 7th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 5/32 6th inst.
London/Paris 123.90 6th inst.
London/Belgium 34.890 6th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.22 6th inst
London/Italy 92.80 6th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold Noml. £4/4/11 1/2 5th inst 4/4/11 1/2 6th inst.

Silver London Ready 24 5/16 5th inst. 24 5/16 6th inst.

Silver London Forward 24 7/16 5th inst. 24 7/16 6th inst.

Silver New York Ready 52 7/8 5th inst. 52 7/8 6th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent. 5th inst. 5 1/2 per cent 6th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 5 15/16 per cent 5th inst. 5 15/16 per cent 6th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 1-1/2 per cent Nominal. 3 Mos 2 1/4 per cent 6 Mos 3 per cent 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. India a small buyer. Small business.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 7.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/2/6

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/11.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/10

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/0

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/13.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/4

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9.

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/2

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77/4

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/4

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 107/12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—16th August settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/1/6 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 102/3/0, 5 per cent 1939/44 Rs. 96/6/0

Tone of Market.—Steady, bears covering 3 1/2 per cent paper.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, Aug. 7.

3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months Discounts 5 15/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Call Money 1-1/2 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Six months 2 1/2 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 6

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot Sellers 10-15/16d.

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers Asso. Ltd.).

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

London Ready 24/5
London Forward 24/7
China Op. 2/4/9 Clo. 2/4/8
America Cent 53/
Ready 55/9-1/2
Shravan Op. 55/9 Clo. 55/8
Bhadra Op. 55/9 Clo. 55/8
Teji mandi ./10/ 1/1/

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/9
Sharavan 21/6/9
Bhadva 21/7/
N. City 21/11/
N. Manor 21/10/

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Castorseed Delivery May Opening Rs. 49/4/3 Highest Rs. 50/4/6 Closing Rs. 50/5.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 55/ Highest Rs. 55/4 Closing Rs. 55/1.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Ready Prices have dropped by about an Anna per cwt in Monday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled easier in respect of near shipment and steady in respect of distant positions. S. S. Pandit is due to arrive to-day or to-morrow with a cargo of nearly 57000 bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar.
Ready Rs. 13/1/6 per cwt.
Tronshipmert Rs. 7/15 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Southerland Rs. 7/15 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Pandit Rs. 7/13 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 7/14 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipmert July/Sept. Rs. 7/13 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. 8/1 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/3/6 per cwt F.B.H.

Tone:—Easy for near shipment and steady for distant positions.

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Com. Ltd.).

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 545/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120/ per ton.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 6.

October	18.81 plus .04
December	19.00 plus .03
Middling Spot	18.96 plus .04

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 6.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	18.95
January	19.20
March	19.36
New York 11-45 a.m.	
October	18.97
January	19.19
March	19.38

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

Scinde Fully Good	6.45	—.10
Scinde Fine	6.70	—.10
Scinde Superfine	6.95	—.10
Bengal Good	6.20	—.10
Bengal Fully Good	6.45	—.10
Bengal Fine	6.70	—.10
Oomra Good	7.25	—.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.55	—.10
Oomra Fine	7.85	—.10
Broach Fully Good	8.55	—.10
Broach Fine	8.80	—.10
Broach Superfine	9.05	—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

	Opening	Closing
August		10.11 —.07
September		10.07 —.08
October	10.08	10.07 —.06
November		10.04 —.06
December		10.05 —.07
January	10.07	10.06 —.06
February		10.07 —.07
March	10.12	10.11 —.07
April		10.11 —.07
May	10.15	10.14 —.07
June		10.13 —.07
July	10.15	10.14 —.06
August		10.09 —.06
Middling Spot		10.54 —.11

ASTRAL COTTON CABLE.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Cotton prices flared up as anticipated. Main trend still up. Prefer taking profits on strong markets with a view to replace later on. This season American Cotton Crop will not exceed 14,800,000 bales. Expect considerably higher prices before Autum when weight of the crop will depress prices.

"Mammon."

KATNI FIREBRICKS

Backbone of all INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Agents
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FIRE CLAY
ETC., ETC.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 7.
Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.	Yester day	This year.
Khandesh	.....	363,728
Central India	138	385,896
Barsi and Nagar	1	261,085
Hydedrabad-Gaorani	.....	84,752
Berar	.....	788,783
Central Provinces	219	392.235
Total Oomras	358	2.276,479
Dholera	.....	243,132
N.-W. Provinces	.....	62,116
Rajputana	79	50,708
Sind-Punjab	58	133,779
Broach	.....	194,898
Coompta and Dharwar	440	122,840
Westerns-Northerns	282	55,917
Cocoanada	.....	5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	69	39,653
Persian	.....	1,704
American	.....	11,168
Egyptian and African	606	103,346
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	47
Total	1,892	3,295792

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 7.
1st Sept. to 1st Aug

In full-pressed Bales.	Yester day	This year.
Europe	6,431	890,214
Japan & China	3,797	1,706,552
Coast Ports	85	19,830
Up-country by Rail	.....	132,802
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	37,733
Total	10,313	2,787,158

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

No precipitation. Weather Warm. Temperatures 102 deg. to 105 deg. in the Western Belt. U. S. daily Forecast entire Belt partly cloudy.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 6

October	16.35 plus .08
November	16.35 plus .08
January	16.53 plus .08
March	16.69 plus .08
May	16.87 plus .08
July	16.92 plus .08
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	17.00 —.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 6.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 6.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£19-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£126
National Bank	£49-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-5/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£84-7/8
Conversion Loan	£73-7/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£99-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£49-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£56-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£65-1/2
Consols	£ 53.5/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£100-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£ 90-3/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 6.

Demand Bills	484.62

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 6.

Copper, Braziers	£95-1/2
Yellow Metal,	£72
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£22-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots,	£213-3/4

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 6.

Silver—Market is quite	
Spot	24-5/16
Forward	24-7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 6.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4/4/11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 6.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/2 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-15/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 6.

T T Berlin on London	20.36
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11-1/2
T T Brussels on London	34.89
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.77
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on London	123.90
T T London on Prague	163.93

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 6.

Cottonseed Bombay, ton:— Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept.	£9/0/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:— Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept.	£17/12/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:— Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept.	£20/0/0

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:— Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept.	£21/5/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:— Shipment Sellers Sept/Oct.	£21/5/0
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton:— Shipment Hull, Sellers Aug/Sept	£20/3/9
Linseed, Bombay, ton: Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept.	£21/12/6

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Aug. 6.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot	15.75

LIFE INSURANCE TRUST PLAN

THE outright payment of the Insurance money to the widow or children in one lump sum is a great mistake. To apply a real test you would only ask yourself how your wife would invest such a sum NOW without any help whatever from you. The woman who has been "All the Wife and Mother" is ill-equipped to invest and safeguard funds designed to be her family's protection for many years.

Therefore take advantage of OUR INVESTMENT TRUST PLAN.

For further particulars apply to:
THE SECRETARY,
CENTRAL BANK EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE Co., Ltd.

100,000 CLIENTS
Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India, Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes, 20th October 1928—"I have tried many Astrologers, both native and European, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delination of life and character Re. 1, Five years' Life Reading Re. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

Magical Piles Balm

Our Lion Brand Magical Piles Balm Patented in the Govt. of India Patent office is a sure External Remedy for both Bleeding and Blind Piles of any Chronic nature. Pain and Bleeding will stop within 24 hours. Cure Cent per Cent within Ten days only. Price per Tin 2-8-0 only.

PILES BALM DEPOT
Vizagapatam, (S. India).
R1761

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 6.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt:—delivery. Paid ann Sellers
Sept/Dec. 35/4-1/2
Linseed Oil, naked London cwt:—delicery. Paid and Sellers
Jan/April 35/1-1/2

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions at Nasik. Apply immediately for terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 322., Bombay.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE AGENTS for selling shares of highly promising Jute Mills and Chemical Works concern on liberal commission. Apply to Managing Agents—THE DUCCA INDUSTRIAL MILLS, Ltd. 97 Clive Street Calcutta

A F

WANTED—SERVICES of a (Married) efficient Gujrathi typist, must be good at Secretarial work. Apply with testimonials and minimum salary expected to Box No. 2336 Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle",

A R1807

WANTED ON HIGH PAY—Vacancies everywhere. Apply for a copy of "Guide To Chances" enclosing 2 anna stamps. ROYAL ELECTRICAL COLLEGE, Naichebandan, DELHI.

A R1766

WANTED—Expert MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a State, one proficient in Motor Mechanism and Electric work would be preferred, pay Rs. 125 to 175 p. m. Apply with testimonials to Box No. "D" Advt. Department., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 32654

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

GET THE BLOOD OF YOUR GUMS EXAMINED microscopically and then get it re-examined after using PYRO-KILL for three days and you will find a tremendous difference. PYRO-KILL kills dreadful pyorrhoea germs and cures it, stops bleeding and pus forming atonce cures gumboils, toothache and firms the gums immensely, Etc., etc. The well-known herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK Co., Kashmir.

T R1782

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churongate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934

BOOKS.

HOW TO BECOME AN EDITOR! —THEN READ A PRIMER ON JOURNALISM' a most valuable books on the subject. Those who have a craving for writing to the press should have a copy. It has been highly appreciated by the press and the public. This is the only standard book on Journalism. Price Re. 1-8. S. K. CHELLIAH, Secunderabad. Deccan.

L 3261

PROFESSIONS.

PATH TO HAPPINESS peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

SEE KASHMIR THIS YEAR

A specially conducted tour will run during August-September covering 5,200 miles and comprising famous places of Upper India as previously announced.

CATERING will be provided on train.

EVERY COMFORT arranged.

REDUCE TRIP fares:—

II Class Rs. 178|-

III Class Rs. 86|-.

BOOKING has now commenced and will close on

15TH AUGUST 1929.

ACCOMMODATION STRICTLY LIMITED.

Apply to Publicity Officer,

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

for full particulars.

32560

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY.

HAVE YOU SEEN the CAPITAL CITY of the Kingdom of Great Lord Krishna?

If not, Visit holy DWARKA via Wadhwan Junction B. B. & C. I. Railway on the occasion of the Janmastami Fair which will be held on 28th August, 1929.

A dining Car with high class orthodox catering runs daily between Rajkot Junction and Dwarka for the convenience of pilgrims.

N. R. GREEN,
Offg. Manager & Engineer-in-Chief.

Manager & Engineer-in-Chief's Office,
Publicity Section,
Jamnagar, 13th July, 1929.

32651

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED a trained GRADUATE of the Bombay University, strong in English for the higher standards of the Shri Marikamba High School, Sirsi. A Kanarese-knowing hand will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials, stating age, experience, etc., should reach the undersigned before the 20th of this month.

S. N. KESHWAIN,
President, Sirsi Municipality.
Sirsi (N. Kanara),
3rd July, 1929.

32662

NOTICE.

WANTED a qualified OVERSEER on Rs. 60—5—110 with Rs. 10 as conveyance allowance.

Those who passed Overseer's examination and have experience of Buildings and Roads need apply to the undersigned before the 1st of September, 1929, with copies of testimonials. A candidate speaking Kanarese will be preferred.

(Sd.) G. R. PARAVATIKAR,
Vice-President,
Bagalkot City Municipality.
32661

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

LECTURERSHIP IN ECONOMICS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for appointment as a LECTURER in Economics, for a period of one year in the first instance, with prospects of permanency. Salary in the scale of 250—26—450 per mensem.

Candidates from Indian Universities must be First Class M.A.'s with considerable teaching experience and able to take M.A. Classes in Advanced Economic Theory. Candidates with British University qualifications besides holding an Honours Degree must have read Economics as their main and exclusive subject, and specialised in Economic Theory. Research qualifications will be a recommendation.

Applications stating age, teaching experience, academic distinctions and the minimum salary desired, should reach the undersigned not later than August 26, 1929.

F. AHMAD,
Registrar,
Aligarh Muslim University.

32648

THE SIMPLEX MILLS, CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th August, 1929, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Commerce House, Ballard Estate, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st March, 1929.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
For The Simplex Mills Co., Ltd.,
ALLEN BROS. & CO.,
(Bombay) Ltd.,
Agents.

Bombay 27th June, 1929.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 22nd July to 9th August, 1929, both days inclusive.

32552

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION & PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS—1930.

THE next Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence from MONDAY, the 17th of March, 1930. Those who desire to appear as Private Candidates must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified along with their examination-fee to the REGISTRAR, on or before the 16th of September, 1929.

32652

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THOMAS BROWN (INDIA), LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 7th day of August, 1929, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice K. Kemp in Chambers by Bhanji Dharamsey Shaparia, a Contributory and a Director of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice K. Kemp in Chambers on the 4th day of September, 1929, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

32663

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), of specially made solid teakwood artistic complete bungalow furniture, consisting of Jacobean sideboards, sliding dining table and chairs, leather-lined (rocking) Chesterfield suites, Jacobean curious cabinets, combination writing bureau, solid brass beds, Jacobean and plain almirahs, and dressing tables, brass and platedware, etc., at 24, Walkeshwar Road, near Sea Face, Chowpatty.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

THIRTY YEARS WAR.

THE NECESSITY OF BLOOD AND IRON.

For thirty years war has been carried on by Iron Jelloids against blood diseases and weaknesses arising from lack of Iron in the blood, which cause more than half the ailments to be found in India.

The strain of life in a tropical climate robs the blood of a great deal of Iron, and to keep healthy it is necessary to replace this by taking an occasional course of Iron Jelloids, which contain Iron in the form most readily taken up by the blood.

On sale everywhere in four kinds, No. 1 for children and delicate ladies, No. 2 for adults. No. 2a a special tonic for men and No. 3 extra strong. Sufficient for 14 days costs Re. 1, for 40 days Rs. 2-12, try a bottle to-day and supply your body with the blood and Iron necessary to carry on it's war against illness.

(6) (Advt.)

Gentlemen

Please don't be misled by fictitious advts. The quality of our goods speaks for itself. "WE NEED NO ADVANCE." Send your name and address and in return you will receive a beautiful Liver Wristwatch by paying Rs. 10|4|- to your postman.

Mahavir Watch Co.
"KRISHNA BLDG."
FORT BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Masterpiece

WINNERS OF THE WILDERNESS

featuring
TIM McCOY
and
JOAN CRAWFORD
The Screen's Most Stirring Historical Romance!
Also the rollicking
M.G.M. Two Part Comedy
FIGHTING FATHERS
and the latest
EMPIRE NEWS GAZETTE
Received by Air Mail.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

VITAPHONE VODVIL REVUE

Here, indeed, is enjoyable entertainment! Music—Mirth—Melody—Talking— Singing— Sound! The artistes themselves could not entertain you better! The first series of "WARNER SHORTS" was top-hole! This second series will delight you as much, if not more! Come and judge for yourself!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

They fought and argued—
They called each other names.
But in the end they always made up—
So that they could start another
THE
COHENS AND KELLYS
in
ATLANTIC CITY
WITH
GEORGE SIDNEY
VERA GORDON
MACK SWAIN
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p'm.

Tremendous story of Love and War—filled with Drama, Tears and Laughs.

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

featuring an all-tar cast
CHARLES E. MACK
MARGUERITE DE LA MOTTE
H. B. WALTHALL
TO SAVE THE WORLD
HE FOUGHT, BLED AND—

HEAVY FLUCTUATIONS IN COTTON.

Know it and make your fortune. Most reliable chances given.

One chance Rs. 25|-, 4 chances Rs- 80|-. MONEY REFUNDED IF NO SATISFACTION.

Also your Future.)
(by dreams and horoscopes)
Swapna Parichaya Dreambook 1|-
Annual Life Reading 3|-. General Life Reading Rs. 10|-.
Consult: BRIJNARAIN T. HATHIBHATA, AJMER.

R 1806.

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

BEAUTIFUL
in spite of the hot sun

Giving cool comfort and ample protection against the harmful effect of the sun's hot rays, Icilma Cream, because of the unique and wonderful Natural Water it contains, acts as a stimulant and tonic for the skin, making the complexion smooth and youthful. Non-greasy, and guaranteed not to grow hair, Icilma Cream is the ideal base for Face Powder.

Smooth and silky, Icilma Powder goes evenly on to the skin, adding to the complexion a fascinating gossamer beauty and removing every trace of shine. So fine that it could not injure the most delicate skin, Icilma Powder does not clog the pores.

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER

When it is a question of

Your Health

be sure—don't guess

HOW—if you want to improve your Health and Nerve-strength—how are you to decide upon the course that will give new vitality to your body? Here are a few facts you should know.

Fact I Sanatogen is not a "secret remedy," it is a concentrated scientific food, containing 95% albumin and 5% phosphorus—the two chief constituents of blood, nerves and brains.

Fact II By adding Sanatogen to your diet, you add strength to the strength you have—you *improve* your health. Scientific tests have shown that the increase of energy and vitality after only a fortnight's use is considerable (from 15% to 60%).

Fact III Thousands of physicians (in fact over 24,000) have written that they have used Sanatogen in their practice and that Sanatogen has improved the health of their patients. In many cases remarkable results were obtained.

To sum up remember that the famous medical journal, "The Lancet," says:

"There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative and food."

IF YOU WANT TO FEEL BETTER, if you want to conquer fatigue and to overcome nerve-weakness, then decide to try Sanatogen for a few weeks. You will soon notice that Sanatogen does what it promises to do—that it will revivify your whole system.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

SHIPPING.

P & O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x	All	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa	vessels	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpin		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana	will	16,518
28 ,,	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	now	13,648
12 ,,	Mantua		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura	sail	16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi	direct	16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
30 ,,	Morea		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x	from	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India		13,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi	Bombay	16 614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x	without	16,572
11 ,,	Razmak		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi	transship	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 ,,	Morea		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua*	ment	10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x	at	20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak @		10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura	Aden	16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak		10,602
25 ,,	Malwa		11,000
26 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Dateabout	Steamers.	Tons
1929		
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
4th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About1929 about		
16th Aug.	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
18th ,,	Mirzapore*	Straits China and Japan.
23rd ,,	Alipore *	Straits China and Japan.
30th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

a Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF MUTTOORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
9th Aug.	Varsova	Basrah via Karachi
14th ,,	Baroda	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
14th ,,	Karapara	East & South Africa.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Haruna Maru	10500	— —	@ Aug
Awa Maru	6028	2 Aug.	10 ,,
Kamo Maru	8000	— —	@21Aug.
aNageto Maru	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug
Katori Maru	10000	— —	@4Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru	8 00	— —	@18Sept
aTokushima Maru	5976	16 Sept.	28 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Suwa Maru	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000	22 ,,	9 Sept
Hakozaki Maru	10500	5 Sept.	22Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru	22000	21 Aug.	28 Aug.
Korea Maru	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to

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Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Chifuku Maru	25th July	7th Aug.
Shunko Maru	9th Aug.	22nd ,,
Honolulu Maru	26th Aug	7th Sept.
Ganges Maru	8th Sept.	20th ,,
Shinnoh Maru	24th ,,	9th Oct.
Sumatra Maru	9th Oct.	23rd ,,

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Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

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Ballard Estate, Bombay.

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City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Banking Inquiry Committee, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers Cup: King George V. vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 9.

Rovers Cup: Royal Tank Corps v. B. B. R. A.; Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 10.

Rovers Cup: Royal Warwicks v. 15th Bde. R. A. (Kirkee), Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

The Shravni Upakarma Ceremony will be performed in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi, on Friday, (the 9th) and Monday, (the 19th instant) from 7 a.m. to 12 noon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS ..

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" with the mails from London of the 1st instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day

PROTEST AGAINST TEMPLE'S DEMOLITION.

To protest against the proposed demolition of the Shri Maruti Temple near Byculla Bridge by the Improvement Trust and to draft and forward a representation to the Trust not to take that step, a public meeting of all Hindus will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Chameli Wadi DeLisle Road, when Mr. R A Gole will preside.

SANSTHAN SAVANTVADI MARATHA MANDAL.

"An extra-ordinary meeting of the Sansthan Savantvadi Maratha Mandal will be held tomorrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Currimbhoy Ebrahim Kangar Samaj DeLisle Road, Lower Parel, Bambay to express joy at the recovery of His Highness the Sardesai Maharaja of Savantvadi State from recent illness A Harikirtan will also be performed.

BOMBAY HAWKER'S UNION.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Hawkers' Union was held on Saturday the 3rd August 29. in Union's Office at Shetye Building Parel, when the following new Office-Bearers were elected:— 1 Mr. F J Ginwala (President) 2 Dr. J N Choksy, Vice-President, 3. Dr. Collaso Vice-President, 4 Mr. C K Narayanswamy Hon. General Secretary, 5 Mr D L Nandurbarkar, Organising Secretary, 7 Mr. Usman Abdul Karim Ag. Secretary. 7 Mr. K D Ghaswala Legal Adviser.

NRISINHACHARYAJI ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY.

Under the auspices of Shri Shreyas-Sadhak Adhikari Varga a public meeting will be held on Friday, the 9th August 1929 at 8-0 p.m. **(S.T) at Bombay Sandhurst Road**, Vanita Vishram Sabha Hall, when Mr. N D Mehta, Chief Officer of the Bombay Improvement Trust, has kindly consented to preside. Mr. H D Nanavati,, Solicitor, Mr. Manubhai C. Pandya, Solicitor, Mr. Ambalal B Jani Pandit Kartantikji and Pandit Badridas Purohit will deliver lectures on the life of Shriman Nrisinhacharyaji and Sadguroo Mahatmya.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa-per extra "Luxmi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 8th inst.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Iho, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mosambique, Beida and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 14th inst.

2. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Clan Line Steamer Clanmacbride arrived Suez evening of 4th inst.

PANCHGANI MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL.

The Dar-ul-uloom, (Muslim High School), Panchgani RE-OPENS after the vacation on 15th inst. the 1st Batch leaving on 14th and the 2nd Batch on 15th inst. by the last Passenger Train Parents desirous to send their sons are requested to communicate to Mr. H A Lalljee, Honorary Secretary, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay, without delay as the accomodation is very limited.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION

A meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union will be held in the Secondary Training College demonstration Hall, at 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 8th inst. when Mr. L R Desai will speak on "Importance of Handwork in Schools."

Vigorous Picketing in Calcutta

WORKERS TAKE OUT HUGE PROCESSION

CALCUTTA, August 7.

Enquiries this morning in the mill area show that one Peshawari and three mill workers were killed and three Peshawaris and a dozen strikers injured and 54 arrested in the last night's disturbances. The situation this morning is reported quiet but the strike position is becoming complicated. Altogether 150,000 workers are idle. A vigorous picketing is carried on by the strikers. There was a long procession of a strikers, two miles long yeterday and the strikers tried to induce the workers who had not joined them to do so. —Free Press.

JUTE STRIKE SITUATION.

12 MILLS AFFECTED IN JAGATDAL AREA.

CALCUTTA, August 6.

With the strike in Auckland Jute Mill to-day the stoppage of work in Jagatdal area is complete. The number of mills affected in this district is twevе. Employees of the Presidency Mill at Rishra in the Hooghly District also struck work to-day. The situation elsewhere is unchanged but at Champdany more men have resumed work.—A. P.

SIXTY-HOUR WEEK ON RAILWAYS.

SIMLA, August 6.

Government of India's scheme for introducing sixty-hour week on Railways will be discussed by the Railway Standing Finance Committee on Thursday at Simla. In this connection it is proposed to introduce a Bill empowering Government to make Rules and Regulations regarding hours of work. But the same will not apply to running staff for any restriction of their working hours will curtail their emoluments which are now based on overtime and mileage. The scheme will be introduced at the first instance on the N. W. Railway.—A. P.

MILL WORKER STABBED

VERDICT OF MURDER AGAINST SUSPECTS

The Coroner concluded inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Vitho Sadu, a mill worker, who was stabbed to death by five persons over a squabble of a dog on the 29th ultimo at Mazagaon. The police arrested five suspects who were placed before the Coroner. Tukaram Sadu, an eye-witness, said that at about 10 p.m. on the 29th ultimo the deceased was assaulted by ten persons. He identified the five suspects, and said the first two suspects stabbed the deceased with knives while the other three pelted stones at him. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder against the suspects.

IMPROVEMENT IN ATTENDANCE CONTINUES

Bombay, August 7.

The Secretary, Bombay Millowers' Association writes:—

"The improvement in attendance continues, and there are 1,07,484 working to-day."

TATA STEEL WORKS. PRODUCTION FOR JULY.

Messrs. Tata Sons Limited, Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of July 1929 was:—

	TONS.
Pig Iron	55,699
Steel Ingots	38,490
Finished Steel	33,778 *

(*) Notes:—4356 tons of finished steel rolled from foreign billets are included in the 33,778 tons.

CANDIDATES FOR CADET COLLEGE IN ENGLAND

PROCEDURE FOR CLAIMS FOR TRAVELLING EXPENSES

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"According to a recent decision of the Government of India, the claims of candidates selected for admission to a Cadet College in England for travelling expenses in respect of their journey within Indian limits from the place of residence to the port of embarkation for England, may be submitted by their parents or guardians direct to the Controller of Military Accounts of the military District in which the parents or guardians reside.

ALWAR AS GUEST OF COSGRAVE

TO PLAY POLO MATCH AND PRESENT CUP

LONDON, Aug. 6

The Maharaja of Alwar has left for Dublin for a week's stay as guest of President Cosgrave. He will stay at the Viceregal Lodge play in a polo match and watch the presentation of the Alwar Cup.—Reuter.

TWO WIVES CLAIM SAME HUSBAND

MARRIAGE PUZZLE BEFORE HIGH COURT

The Hon. Justices Blackwell and Kenneth Mc-I-Kemp at the High Court commenced the hearing of the appeal in which two ladies of the Indian Christian community claim the same man as their husband.

In June 1928, one Peter Philip Saldanha married Annie Gracia Saldanha at Bombay before the Registrar under the Indian Christians Marriage Act. A fortnight later, he married another girl, Olive D'Souza at Igatpuri, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Catholic Church. Thereafter Olive D'Souza learnt of his first marriage and filed a complaint for bigamy against him under section 494 of the Indian Penal Code. She was subsequently reconciled to him and wanted to withdraw the case, but this was not allowed by the Igatpuri Magistrate who committed him to the Sessions.

The husband's defence was that the Roman Catholics of India were governed by the Canon Law of their Church and the Indian Christians Act did not apply to them. His first marriage which was performed under the Act was, therefore, a nullity, and his only legal marriage was at Igatpuri. This plea was accepted by the Nasik Sessions Judge who acquitted him of the bigamy charge.

The first wife, thereupon, filed a suit in the Bombay High Court for having her marriage declared lawful, and Justice Sir N. W. Kemp passed a decree in her favour holding that the Catholics were governed by the Indian Christian Marriage Act.

Against this, the husband appealed to get a declaration that the Igatpuri girl is the only lawful wife.

Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General appeared for the husband, and Mr. Godinho for the respondent.

The case is proceeding.

ANOTHER BATHING TRAGEDY

FISHERMEN'S HELP SAVES ONE MAN

One more bathing tragedy occurred in Bombay which was the subject of enquiry by the Coroner on Wednesday. It appeared from evidence that Sukhdeo Raghunath and three others residing at Gamdevi went for a swim at Chowpaty on Tuesday morning. After some time Sukhdeo was caught in a current and cried for help. One of his companions Mahadeo went to his rescue but he too found himself drowning, and in danger of his life. Some fishermen close by were appealed to for help, but they could save only Mahadeo, while Sukhdeo was drowned and his body was recovered in the evening from the Chowpaty shore. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Latest Cotton Quotations

NEW YORK FUTURES DECLINE 1 POINT

MARKET AWAITING BUREAU REPORT.

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 7.

Previous Closing	19.19
To-day's Opening	19.24
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing	19.18
Difference	—.01

On the New York Cotton Exchange, prices opened at a rise of 5 points, but owing to long liquidation, prices were quoted 9 points below previous closing. Later on, market ruled steady and closed, awaiting the Bureau report to-morrow, at a decline of 1 point.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

Previous Closing	10.06
To-day's Opening	10.09
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing	10.08
Difference	+.02

As a result of bullish private crop estimate and Bombay straddle buying, the Liverpool Cotton Market opened firm at a rise of 3 points. A further rise of 3 points was recorded, but in the afternoon, the market declined on long liquidation and closed at a rise of 2 points.

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach April/May Rs. 350

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Aug. 7.

London Silver	24	4	0
Lower	0	1	0
London Forward	24	6	0
Lower	0	1	0

Market.—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

1st Settlement	55	9	0
2nd Settlement	55	9	0

ALLEGED DEFIANCE OF POLICE ORDER

CHARGE AGAINST EDITOR OF "KALI YUG"

The hearing of the case in which Dattatraya Govind Pandit, the Editor of the "Kali Yug" and the "Virswamsowak", two local Marathi newspapers, stands charged under Section 188 117, 109, and 143 of the Indian Penal Code, commenced before Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, Dadar, on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Kothare, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. A. R. Gadkari.

The prosecution alleged that on July 21 the accused in contravention of the order of the Commissioner of Police prohibiting the President, the Secretary and the members of the Girni Kamagar Union from convening or addressing any meeting of the mill-hands, held a meeting at Borah Chawl which was addressed by the accused and one Dharma Raghu an active member of the Red Flag Union and a Captain of the volunteers of the same Union. The meeting was supposed to have been held under the auspires of the Akhela Bharat Girni Kamgar Sungh, (All-India Textile Workers' Union), which on enquiries was found to be bogus one. When the police arrived on the scene of the meeting, the mill-hands who had gathered there ran away and Dharma Raghu and the accused were arrested subsequently.

Superintenden C. Bull, giving evidence for the prosecution, described the Commissioner's order of July 12 and said that it was duly promulgated by a beat of the drum the same night. An order issued by the Commissioner on July 19, extending the order for a period of one month was also duly promulgated. On July 20 and 21 witness was shown issues of the "Kali Yug" containing an editorial calling upon the members of the Girni Kamgar Union to defy the Commissioner's order. The issue of the paper of July 21 asked the workers to trample the order of the Commissioner under their feet. An announcement also appeared in that issue to the effect that a meeting of the textile workers would be held under the auspices of the Akhela Bharat Girni Kamgar Sungh. In the evening witness was informed that a meeting was being held at Borah Chawl in defiance of the Police Commissioner's order and witness ordered the arrest of the accused. Subsequent enquiries revealed that the Akhela Bharat Girni Kamkar Sungh was not in existence.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and put in a written statement in the course of which he said that his action was intended to safeguard the individual liberties of the citizens and that the order of the Police Commissioner was illegal and contrary to the proclamation of Queen Victoria.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to August 9.

REPORTED THEFT AT VINCENT ROAD

PARSI ROBBED OF RS. 7,115

Burjorji Phirozshah Mukadam, residing at Vincent Road, reports to the police that his father got a stroke of paralysis on the 24th July and the whole family removed to Grant Road. On Tuesday last he was informed by his "mali" that the window of his house was open. On going to his house he found the cupboards ransacked and sovereigns, currency notes and cash valued at Rs. 7115 stolen. The burglar had forced open the cup-boards by means of a jemmy which was left in the house together with his "champals". The police are making enquiries.

TREATMENT OF MALARIA BY A NEW DRUG

OFFER OF A LOCAL CO. ACCEPTED

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that a firm in Bombay had requested the Dean to arrange for an investigation on the actions of a drug said to be useful in the treatment of malaria. The drug has been tried in Europe. The proposed investigation is with a view to study its effects under Indian conditions. The Company is prepared to supply the King Edward Memorial Hospital with the required quantity of the drug for the purpose without any charge, and has offered to pay Rs. 200 per month for the cost of medical assistance required for the same for a period of four months or longer if the result of the investigation for four months is promising, and if it is necessary to continue the investigation to collect sufficient data. With a view to studying scientifically the action of the drug on cases of malaria, the Advisory Medical Board have appointed a small Committee of the Honorary and Professorial Staff to undertake the direction of the enquiry. The actual investigation will be carried out by three Junior Medical Officers, each of whom is proposed to be given, out of the sum of Rs. 200 offered by the Firm, an honorarium of Rs. 60 per month. One of the Laboratory Assistants will be given the balance viz., Rs. 20 per month for assistance in the work. There will be no special cost to the Corporation, excepting the use of the usual laboratory reagents, etc. He considers these arrangements satisfactory and had sanctioned the investigation to be held at the King Edward Memorial Hospital. He requested the sanction of the Standing Committee, to the payment of the honorarium proposed above to the three Medical Officers and the Laboratory Assistant who would be appointed for the work.

The necessary sanction was given.

GURKHA-PATHAN AFFRAY

GURKHA WATCHMAN DIES OF INJURIES

The skirmish which took place between some Pathans and Gurkhas on Monday night took for its toll the life of one Gurkha who died in J. J. Hospital on Wednesday morning. It will be recalled that the feeling between the Gurkhas and Pathans was strained soon after the riot of February last, as Pathan watchmen employed by Hindu masters at Kalbadevi Princess Street and other localities have been replaced by Gurkhas. Occasionally they have exchanged blows, but on Monday the bitterness reached a climax when a party of a dozen Pathans armed with sticks and knives assaulted about a dozen Gurkhas near Jakaria Masjid. Several persons were injured and they were removed to G. T. and J. J. Hospitals out of whom Kersing Jeram, a Gurkha, succumbed to his injuries. A large number of Gurkhas came to the Coroner's Court to watch the proceedings, but the Coroner adjourned hearing after recording identification evidence to enable the police to make enquiries.

Bir Bahadur Puda Bahadur, a Gurkha watchman said, he was a jamadar of watchmen. On Monday at 11 p. m. he heard that a Gurkha was stabbed, and he hurried to the vicinity of Jakaria Masjid where he saw the deceased lying in a pool of blood. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Wednesday morning. The Coroner adjourned further hearing to the 16th instant.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

The "Labour Gazette" for July 1929, gives the number of Industrial Disputes in the Bombay Presidency as under:—

"During June 1929 the number of industrial disputes was nine of which five occurred in Bombay, three in Ahmedabad and one in Barsi. One of the disputes in Bombay City was the continuation of the strike which affected 61 textile mills. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 127,892 and the number of working days lost was 1,768,382.

MUSIC-HALL "TALKIES" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

CURRENT WEEK'S PROGRAMME

Among the most successful "Talkies" that have been put on the screen so far are the Vitaphone Vodvil Revue, produced by the Warner Brothers, comprising a number of short items of singing talking, comical and orchestral pieces starring some of the most eminent Artistes of the day. The first part consisting of eight items drew crowded houses in Bombay when shown at Excelsior Theatre about two months ago.

Now the second part is being shown at the same theatre, consisting of a real music-hall programme of immense variety that is sure to appeal to all tastes and temperaments. Besides two one-act playlets, there are the "Syncopating Sweeties" by the stars of the Zigfield Follies, the Holywood Montmatre Orchestra, the Imperial Russian Cossacs, and Waring's 18 Pennsylvanians, all of which combine to afford a rare treat of music and merriment. There is also the usual "topical budget" of the Pathe Gazette.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Calcutta.—Two dancing girls residing in Beniapukur were attacked with a huge dagger resulting in their death.—A. P.

Lahore.—A tragedy was enacted this afternoon resulting in the death of a nine year od boy, when a two storied house of a Mahomedan fish merchant's suddenly collapsed, pinning a dozen persons under the debris. The boy met with an instantaneous death. The remaining ones are all reported to be out of danger and are progressing.—Free Press.

RECOGNITION OF MILL COMMITTEES

Mr. Bakhle Supports G. K. Union Demand

NOT SUFFICIENT JUSTIFICATION FOR GENERAL STRIKE

When the Strike Inquiry Court met again at the Bombay Secretariat, on Tuesday, the examination of Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Secretary of Bombay Textile Union was resumed.

Questioned by Mr Bilaram, he said, that he had seen a letter, addressed by the Girni Kamgar Union to the Millowners' Association on April 18 last. The first point dealt with in that letter was about the unfair treatment of some members of the Union. The cases of the Dawn Mills were discussed. The allegation of the Grini Kamgar Union was that they sent a letter to the manager of that mill, but it was declined by him. Mr. Mody explained later that there was a misunderstanding.

Mr. Bilaram: So far as the first point was concerned you cannot say that the millowners refused to give redress in the matter?—With degard to the first point there was no other allegation made except that of the Dawn Mills.

Continuing, witness said that with regard to the second point, the case of Dhonru Bawu was taken up first. The Girni Kamgar Union were opposed to the precedure proposed to be adopted in this connection. The discussion turned upon the dismissal of Dhondu Bawu and the reinstatement of 6,500 men in the Wadia group of mills. The other points regarding the collection of subscriptions inside the mills and the functioning of the Mill Committees were not discussed at the meeting on April 24.

In regard to the case of Dhondu Bawu it was a question of statement against statement. From the discussions that took place on April 24 witness thought that by declining to examine Dhondu Bawu they considered the matter on a basis of inequality, and the Girni Kamgar Union must have also felt so.

SEPARATE COMMITTEE NEEDED.

Mr. Bilaram: You suggested that a separate Committee should be appointed to go into this matter?—Yes.

And the Joint Strike Committee and the Millowners' Committee should go into the Fawcett Committee's report?—Yes.

If the Girni Kamgar Union had agreed to it, the Millowners' Association would not have refused?—I cannot say.

Regarding the strike in the Textile Mills which occurred consequent to the dismissal of Dhondu Bawu, witness said Mr. Mody considered it a lightning strike. Mr. Mody said that the strike was called by the Mill Committee. Mr. Mody also said that all that the Mill Committee had done was that, they approached the manager to reinstate Dhondu and immediately on his refusal to do so they called the strike.

Mr. Bilaram: Do you think if the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union admitted at that time that the agents had not been approached before the strike was called?—I do not remember.

Continuing, witness said, he was unable to remember whether the Mill Committee approached the Union before declaring the strike.

Mr. Bilaram: Was it really the refusal to go into the question of Dhondu Bawu on which the Union stopped having further negotiations or was it really a fact that the Millowners were not prepared to reinstate the 6,500 men that the Girni Kamgar Union stopped further negotiations? It may be a combination of both. The Girni Kamgar Union leaders were anxious that their men should be reinstated.

In connection with the general strike witness had issued a communique on April 28, asking the men not to join the strike.

Mr. Bilaram: As a matter of fact all other unions except the Girni Kamgar Union were opposed to the strike?—I do not know.

UNEQUAL BASIS OF JOINT CONFERENCE DISCUSSIONS.

When the Court met after lunch Mr. Mody, Chairman of the Millowners' Association, examned Mr. Bakhle. Mr. Bakhle said that the joint Conference of the Millowners Association and the joint Strike Committee met on April 16th to discuss the grievances of the Girni Kamgar Union. The meeting took the case of Dhondu Bhau first in hand, but they had come to no decision on that when they passed to other questions. Mr. Bakhle contended that while the mill managers were present at the meeting, the Girni Kamgar Union was not afforded the facility to produce its witnesses. It appeared that the discussions were carried on a basis of inequality.

REINSTATEMENT OF WORKERS.

With regard to the reinstatement of the 6,000 workers of the Wadia group of mills, Mr. Bakhle admitted, Mr. Mody had assured them that he would try his utmost to do what he could in the matter. He also admitted that Mr. Watts of the Currimbhoy mills offered to take in 1,000 men if the Girni Kamgar Union would send them to him the next day.

AN ILL-TIMED ARTICLE.

Questioned about the article in the "Kranti" of the 17th April, Mr. Bakhle replied that he considered it unfortunate that article should have been written just when negotiations were going on. In his opinion it was a warning to both the millowners and workers. He would not take it as a threat to the owners.

ALLEGED VICTIMISATION.

Proceeding Mr. Bakhle said that the Bombay Textile Labour Union did not join the strike because it thought there was no sufficient justification for such an action at that time. He observed there was victimisation and very great difficulties were being felt in collecting subscriptions to the Union within the mills. His Union also had had its toll of victimisation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Deshpande Mr. Bakhle said that the Bombay Textile Labour Union had to face victimisation. Many cases could be settled through mills themselves. Three cases were referred to the Millowners Association; but in not one of them could he get redress. He was as much hopeless of any good coming out of the millowners as the Girni Kamgar Union was. But he did not join the strike of this year because he felt that there was not sufficient justification for the same. He was not in the possession of all materials about the grievances, and as such he could not judge how far the grievances were genuine.

MILL COMMITTEES.

Question as to whether his union had any mill committees, Mr. Bakhle replied in the affirmative. He got the idea from Ahmedabad and not from Russia. On the question of the recognition of the Mill Committees he assured Mr. Deshpande that he would stand by him.

Further questioned by Mr. Deshpande, Mr. Bakhle declared that the millowners looked with distrust upon the activities of the Trade Unions. Obstacles were placed in their way in many ways and staunch union men were victimised in a thousand and one ways on some pretext or the other.

The cross-examination over, the Court rose for the day.

BOYCOTT WHITLEY COMMISSION

Pt. Jawaharlal Explains Congress Attitude

LETTER TO MR. RUIKAR

Mr. R. S. Rinkar, President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union sends the following letter received by him from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for publication:—

Regarding the Whitley Commission or indeed any other Commission I am entirely in favour of Boycott. The Working Committee of the National Congress a few weeks ago specially declared a boycott of all Government Committees and Commissions. The Whitley Commission was certainly included in this boycott. The All-India Committee has postponed decision on the question of resignations from Councils. It may be argued that it has indirectly also postponed the boycott of Committees and Commissions. But as a matter of fact this question was not considered by the A. I. C. C.

I am personally quite clear that we should boycott all these Committees and Commissions and I have made no secret of this opinion. You may mention it to any one you like.

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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1929.

Longitude 32 East.

—:o:—

The text of the Anglo-Egyptian Draft Treaty issued by the British Foreign Office on Tuesday is marked by two significant features. It is evident from the contents of the document that the MacDonald Government are extremely anxious to placate Egyptian nationalism; it is equally evident that they are willing to make a very cautious advance in their efforts to secure this very desirable object. It is astonishing that, in spite of warnings from a number of their own supporters in Parliament and of protests by the accredited representative of the Wafd Party who was specially sent over to London, the MacDonald Government should have chosen to negotiate a settlement of the Egyptian question with a Cairo politician who has proved himself notoriously hostile to the continuance of constitutional Government on the banks of the Nile. If they desire that the specific proposals they have now announced as a solution of the problem should receive consideration from the real representatives of the Egyptian people, they should not have made a bad beginning by negotiating with Egypt's little Mussolini, Mahmud Pash Mahmoud. They should have insisted as a preliminary requisite for the opening of negotiations on the existence of a Cabinet functioning at Cairo, which had secured the confidence of an Egyptian Parliament elected by the people in a free and unfettered election.

It is possible that Mahmud Pasha may try the game after returning to Cairo, of posing as the ambassador on behalf of his country to Britain who secured for Egypt peace with honour. But the leaders of the Wafd who possess the confidence of the vast majority of their people can easily twit him with inconvenient questions. A perusal of the 16 clauses of the Draft Treaty will convince the student of Egypt's struggles to secure genuine freedom, who remembers that Britain has during the last seven years repeatedly asserted that Egypt is "free," that the new proposals only change the form of British tutelage although they are a welcome departure from the dictatorial regime which Lord Lloyd found congenial for his Imperialist mission. But if British control of a Lloydian type will disappear from Cairo, it can be exercised,—and the Wafd Party will say it is bound to be exercised—from east of Longitude 32 East where British forces will be concentrated "without prejudice to Egyptian sovereignity." The qualifying assertion becomes practically meaningless when it is remembered that the Draft Treaty emphasizes that Egypt must maintain British financial and judicial "advisers," that the Egyptian army must be British-trained and British-equipped, that British officers must command the City Police and that as regards Egypt's right to be the sovereign judiciary authority, all that can be conceded at present is that "the transference of certain questions to Mixed Tribunals should be 'optional.'" The portions of the Draft Treaty which will be very welcome to Egyptian nationalists will be the clause which asserts that the responsibility for the lives and property of foreigners in Egypt devolves on the Egyptian Government and the clause which indicates Britain's readiness to persuade the Capitulatory Powers to agree to transfer to Mixed Tribunlas the jurisdiction of Consular Courts.

It will be recalled that when Britain consented in 1922 to declare Egypt an independent and sovereign State, four outstanding questions were left over to be decided by mutual agreement between the Parliaments of the two countries. They were: (1) Security of communications of the British Empire. (2) The defence of Egypt against all foreign aggression or interference, direct or indirect, (3) The protection of foreign minorities and foreign residents in Egypt and (4) The Sudan. As regards the last question the Draft Treaty does not provide sufficient ground for satisfaction to Egyptian nationalists. As regards the others, although Egypt will be allowed under it the responsibility of protecting foreigners, as regards her freedom to negotiate with foreign governments, her freedom to develop her own military defences, and her freedom of action in the international sphere, she remains practically under British tutelage, to be exercised, when occasion requires, in a most menacing form, from beyond Longitude 32 East. It is, however, for the Egyptian people, through their accredited representatives to accept or reject the Treaty. They will be justified in rejecting it because it does not give them the independence they desire. But they may accept it as constituting a strong weapon through which they can soon come into their own.

Menace To Liberty

—:o:—

We warn the Government and the Legislative Council, before it is too late, of the consequences of the two repressive Bills which are now being hustled through the Council. Both the Bills are dangerous and superfluous and constitute a grave menace to public liberty. They vest the police, working under an Executive not responsible to the people, with powers which, in the absence of any judicial restraints, are bound to be misused. The Bill against criminal intimidation seeks to make such intimidation a cognisable offence if only the local Government are satisfied that public tranquillity is in danger and declare that a state of emergency exists. And then it is open to the police to break in upon the most peaceful groups or individuals and make wholesale arrests without warrants on the merest suspicion of intimidation. A licence will have thus been given as much to gangs of black-mailers as to policemen.

The other Bill is more drastic still. It allows even the Police Commissioner, without an order from a Magistrate, to deport a person outside the Presidency Area if only the Commissioner "is satisfied" that the person "is committing or has committed or is likely to commit or is assisting or abetting the commission of a non-bailable offence against any person or property or the offence of criminal intimidation or any offence involving a breach of the peace". Let one imagine what it means to empower a Police Commissioner to deport a person who has neither committed nor is committing an offence but who is supposed by the Commissioner to be likely to commit an offence like intimidation or, for the matter of that, any offence "involving a breach of the peace". Let the reader imagine himself to be fighting for any public cause most constitutionally in a time of stress and judge whether he would be safe under this Bill from the attentions of the Police Commissioner, who must needs rely upon the advice of lesser police officials. It is convenient indeed for the police officers to be assured by the Bill that "no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding whatever shall lie against any person in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act." But the plight of the person deported is different and may be worse than that of a prisoner. A prisoner at least gets his food and clothing, but a deported person may lose his professional income and may find himself a pauper and a vagrant. He has no appeal to a judicial court. The Local Government who may be appealed to are both the prosecutor and the judge. Is this justice or a spell of Martial Law in peaceful times?

The Bills are not only dangerous but are utterly superfluous and Mr. Nariman did not exaggerate when he characterised them as "a disgrace to the Presidency and the Government." Government gratuitously assume that intimidation is rampant in the mill area, but intimidation has yet to be proved in a judicial manner. Government have appointed a Riots Enquiry Committee but are in haste to anticipate the Committee's findings. Past experience has shown that Government's present powers are enough to cope with emergencies if only those powers are exercised promptly and not dilatorily as Government did in February last. The Home Member's long rigmarole in the Council utterly fails to convince one of the need for extra powers. Government cite the precedent of the Bengal Goonda Act. But Calcutta had not the benefit of an Act like the Bombay City Police Act of 1902, which gives the Police extremely wide powers. To give still more powers to the City Police is practically to establish Police Raj in the Premier City of India. Capitalists like Messrs. Jehangir Petit, Hooseinbhoy Laljee and Lalji Naranji supported the first of these Bills. We do not know which to pity more—their amazing short-sightedness or their self-deception that in helping to assail the liberties of the people they are safeguarding the industry. By the attitude they have adopted they have rendered a distinct disservice both to the industry and to the Presidency. Rare, indeed, are the capitalists who are capable of taking a statesmanlike and disinterested view in any controversial question when once they imagine that it affects their class interests!

Maharashtra Leaders' Duty

—:o:—

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, which deserves the careful attention of Maharashtra leaders like Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar. We do not endorse Mr. Talcherkar's view regarding the prevalence of intimidation. But the fact cannot be ignored that, as a result of the unwise action of the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union in seeking to maintain a strike when the majority of workers have resumed work, there is a real danger of several thousands of Mahratta skilled workers, especially weavers, being permanently replaced by other workers. Mr. Talcherkar appeals to H. H. the Maharajah of Kolahpur and Maratha Associations to intervene and see that this danger is averted. We do not see any reason why this beneficent work which Mr. Talcherkar wishes to be done by the Maharaja of Kolahpur should not be done by leaders like Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar, whom all Maharashtra follows. It is time these leaders took some interest in the welfare of the workers of Bombay who constitute an important section of the people of Maharashtra.

One More Costly Expert.

—:o:—

The Government of Bombay have no money for opening more primary schools, but are keen on creating a post worth Rs. 2,000 a month in the name of Agricultural Research. Their case is plausible. Agriculture is good, so is research; why not then spend a few more lakhs on agricultural research in Sind where crores are already spent over the Barrage? The Legislative Council's opposition to the scheme showed its distrust of Government more than anything else. It had reason to be distrustful when Government mentioned a European as a probable candidate for the new post and would not give an open assurance that they would advertise the post so as to get the best man available. We shall not be surprised if a British expert is soon appointed to the post.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE

HOW WATERWAY TRAFFIC WAS KILLED!

(BY B. M. D.)

X.

In this article we dedicate a few more instances of the glaring racial discrimination in favour of Britishers, made or connived at by the British Government of India, in the economic sphere, to the advocates of the British monopoly of the coasting trade of India, who have been carrying on a most hypocritical, propaganda against the Haji Bill for the reservation of the coastal trade of India to Indian shipping, on account of the policy of racial discrimination alleged (by them) to be involved in it.

INEQUITABLE RAILWAY RATES.

The Marwari Association, Calcutta, in their written statement to the Ackworth Railway Committee of 1920, said:—

"Government possesses very great powers over railway administrations in respect of rates and fares, but it does not appear that these powers are adequately exercised. Further, the Association do not consider that the powers delegated to railway administrations in the matter have been wisely used in the interest of the public."

"Protests have been repeatedly made against the rates and fares as being inequitable, unfair, and unjust, and as being prejudicial to the interests of trade, commerce and industries of the country. But no proper action has so far been taken by either Government or the railway administrations to remedy the evils complained of. The Indian Industrial Commission...point out various anomalies of the present system of rating and support their arguments with illustrations."

The United Provinces Government in its written statement to the Committee said:—

"The railway administrations have not always used their powers in fixing rates on goods in the interests of Indian industries."

FAVOURING IMPORTS.

The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, in its written statement said:—

"The inequitable working of the rates has perhaps been the greatest grievance of the Indian industries against the railway policy. The rates are so framed as to favour the import of manufactured goods into the country, and the export of raw materials out of it. This has very seriously hampered indigenous industries. Year after year the industrial conference has brought this anomaly to the notice of Government. The allegation has never been refuted. It has received confirmation in the Report of such a responsible body as the Indian Industrial Commission, who definitely state it as their opinion that the rates are so framed as to favour the movement of manufactured goods from, and of raw materials to, the Ports."

WATERWAY TRAFFIC DISCOURAGED.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce said:—

"We desire to call attention to the anxiety of railway companies to kill all competitive traffic by waterways. For instance, the East Coast Railway line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has killed all traffic by the Buckingham Canal route...Again, the south Indian Railway and the British India Steam Navigation Company have entered into an agreement regarding the carriage of the grains traffic of the Tanjore delta whereby both the companies have combined to eliminate competition to the advantage of both. The British India

(Continued on Page 11.)

PEASANTS' OLD AGE PENSION IN THE U.S.S.R.

—:o:—

(BY A. SAMSONOV.)

(Through U.S.S.R. Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.)

The manifesto of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. of October 15th, 1927 declared it necessary to commence to apply gradually social care by the State to needy aged peasants. The Presidium of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. prepared a project of a corresponding law.

QUALIFICATION FOR PENSION.

In providing for aged peasants it is necessary to select only those belonging to the toiling population, unable to work and in need. In paragraph I of the project of the law the right for State care, either in the form of pension or maintenancce in institutions of social care, is granted to aged peasants of both sexes not under the age of 65, residents of rural communities and pursuing the occupation of agriculture, as well as to aged persons belonging to the toiling population of the village but having no household of their own. Aged peasants deprived of the franchise have no right to claim State assistance since they are not of the toiling classes. Aged peasants even though they are poor but have relatives who by law are obliged to support them are not entitled to assistance from the State. Aged persons who have the right to receive support from social insurance as parents whose sons are enlisted in the Red Army, or have perished in the war, are not entitled to pension but receive support from the social insurance and the People's Commissariat of Social Care, on the basis of legislation already existing. In respect of inability to work the majority of old people having reached the age of 65 are invalids of the second group, that is, have lost the ability to work and are unable to be engaged in any productive occupation. This has been established on the basis of the experience of social insurance and social care as well as by foreign legislation relating to old age provisions. Therefore, the State provision covers all peasants of both sexes who have reached the age of 65, their inability to work being taken for granted on the ground of their age.

HOW THE MACHINERY WORKS.

The project provides that the State aid should be received by all aged peasants who at present are completely exempted from paying the agricultural tax. It should be noted, however, that deviation from this rule is possible if the applicant is greatly in need even though he is a tax-payer. The economic conditions of the applicant is investigated and established by officials represent-

(Continued on page 11).

Notes of the Day

Hot Chestnuts.

Sir John Simon long fed the Central Committee with hopes of equality of status but at last let them down. Sir Sankaran Nair exposed him thoroughly in a fit of disillusionment and Sir John would not, because he could not, contradict Sir Sankaran's statement. Sir John tried next to persuade the majority of the Committee to draw the chestnuts for him out of the fire. But they had enough self-respect left to decline to oblige him. It seems, however, that Sir Harisingh Gour took it upon himself to give a certificate of fairness to Sir John. But instead of doing so only on his own behalf he sought to associate several other members with him. It is now reported that his conduct has evoked amongst his own colleagues "a storm of criticism." If there is really storm, Sir Harisingh must thank himself for it.

Optimistic.

One of the most important of international conferences in Europe began on Wednesday at the Hague. The representatives of 13 nations have met with the object of deciding finally upon a solution of the thorny question of inter-allied debts, the settlement under the Young Plan, and the cognate question of the evacuation by the Allies of the German Rhineland territory. A feeling of optimism is understood to prevail among the delegates. Mr. Henderson's opportune declaration on the eve of the Conference that the deliberations would certainly lead to the evacuation of the Rhineland by the British and the French is an encouraging sign that the spirit of accommodating themselves to the German demands in this matter now prevails in British and French official circles. M. Briand's advent to the French premiership is also a guarantee that the men at the helm in French politics will try their utmost to override the persistent objection of the die-hard elements in French public life whose hostility to any immediate evacuation of the Rhineland by French troops is notorious.

Frank Admission.

It is significant that the responsible section of the French Press is now veering round to the acceptance of the idea that immediate evacuation is the only possible means of effecting a genuinely amicable understanding between France and Germany. The well-known French weekly journal "Europe Nouvelle" sent early last month a special correspondent, M. Jean Allary, to tour the Rhineland in order to investigate what possibility there was of France remaining longer in the capacity of a "military supervisor" in that territory. M. Allary in the impressions of his tour emphasized the fact that there could be no such possibility without further embittering the relations of the two peoples. Between the inhabitants of the Rhineland and the "foreign elements" imposed upon it by the Treaty of Versailles, there has occurred, he remarks "no fusion and no intimacy" and the only contact is that required by "formal necessity". "Europe Nouvelle" warns the French Government that this impossible position can continue only to the peril of French commercial interests in Germany and increased political bitterness between the two nations.

Harmonization.

On June 19 the Honorary Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, sent a cable to General Hertzog congratulating him on the result of the general election in South Africa which returned him to power again. General Hertzog has sent a reply to the Association in which he states that it has always been the endeavour of the Union Government "to harmonise the interests of every section of the South African community, not excluding the Indian community." He gives the assurance that this policy will be proceeded with in future. This is but a poor assurance in view of the fact that the Union Government have curious ideas of harmonization. They have done precious little to work the uplift portions of the Indian agreement while they continue unceasingly their efforts to repatriate as many Indians as possible.

"A DISGRACE TO PRESIDECY AND GOVT."

(Continued from Page 1).

ernment going to gain their object by passing this measure?

He doubted that very much.

Continuing the speaker reminded Government of His Excellency's speech in which he ha promised that his Government would not interfere with the legitimate activities of the workers. Never had he seen, he emphasized, a more absurd piece of legislation introduced in any legislature. Was this going to prevent terrorism if there was any? He did mantain that this legislation was going to make the situation much worse. It was besides no function of this Government to tamper with the legislation of this kind. It was the business of the Central Government as the legislation was of a wide character.

FRAUGHT WITH SERIOUS DANGERS.

Explaining Section 503 of the Indian Penal Code with all its implications, the speaker argued that the existing law was more than sufficient to deal with exigencies of the times. Drafting a legislation of this kind and importance was not like scribbling love letters. (Laughter). It was again to be borne in mind that this Bill, if it were carried unto law, was going to affect very adversely twenty lakhs of people who had nothing to do with the industrial unrest in Bombay. The Bill was fraught with serious dangers many of which were not apparent on the face of it. When this Bill became law, any man in the street could go to a police constable and complain that he was intimidated by another man and the police would forthwith arrest this another man even if the complaint might have been made only with a view to take revenge. That was giving the police a *carte blanche*. Armed with this extraordinary power, the police might insult any respectable person at their sweet will. There was no reason why Government should throw themselves in a panicky frame of mind. Mr. Nariman pointed out that there was a lurking suspicion in the minds of workers that there was an unholy alliance between capitalists and the State. This Bill would only confirm that suspicion.

Mr. Hussainbhoy A. Lalji (Bombay), supporting the first reading observed that the Bill only sought to give poor workers sufficient police help, and nothing more than that. The class hatred, he said, now prevailing in Bombay was stirred up by the people who had no stake in the game. The people who guided the workers had nothing to do with labour. They had never been labourers themselves. The Bill was absolutely necessary in the interests of industrial peace.

Khan Saheb Mansuri (Ahmedabad) congratulated the Home Member upon the courage with which he had introduced the Bill.

AGAINST ELEMENTARY RIGHTS OF PEOPLE.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala (Swarajist) cautioned the Council against any hurry in the matter. He fully appreciated the principle that workers ought to be protected against intimidation. The point he wanted to make out was that the measure was not a permanent cure. He was also sure that the measure would not stand the test of time. Proceeding the speaker said it was not wise to arm the police with more powers which oftener than not were likely to be abused. He was opposed to the Bill because it took away the elementary rights of people. Explaining the attitude of the Bombay Textile Labour Union of which he was an officer, Mr. Ginwalla said whenever labour was wrong they opposed that section of labour, but they would never advocate such strong measures. He complained that none of the Labour Unions was consulted by Government before undertaking such an important legislation. The House, he concluded, should think a hundred times before giving its assent to such a repressive measure which was sought to be put on the statute book.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Mill-owners' Association) supporting remarked that the Bill had come none too sooner. The objects for which the Bill had been brought forward were too clear to leave scope for any doubt. The Bill assumed that criminal intimidation did exist in Bombay at the present moment and had existed during the recent strikes. Intimidation had hitherto prevented peaceful settlement of the strike and had also prevented loyal workers from pursuing their normal avocations. He knew instances of intimidation in which women had been stripped of their clothes. Could intimidation go further? he asked. Private citizens were not in a position to resist such things without the help of the police.

Rao Bahadur Kale (Satara) opined that the proposed legislation was not going to improve the situation in any way. He would suggest even stronger measures if it would improve the position. He had not yet made up his mind one way or the other as regards the Bill under discussion. He had kept an open mind on the subject. What he wanted to be convinced of was that the additional powers sought to be given to the police would really be an improvement in the situation. The speaker contended that, as it was the police had all the necessary powers to deal with emergency.

The Hon. G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member, wanted to clear some of the legal points whic he said had puzzled the previous speaker. He then quoted relevant sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, and tried to make out a point that under the existing law the police could not deal effectively with the non-cognisable offences.

Mr. Nariman interrupting: "The Hon. Member seems to have forgotten his law since he has gone to the other side." (Laughter).

The Finance Member retorted by throwing a challenge to the House to point out a single section of the Criminal Procedure Code on the strength of which the police on receiving a non-cognisable complaint could go to the Magistrate.

STATE OF EMERGENCY IN THE HOUSE.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar supporting observed that the difference of opinion between the Finance Member and Mr. Nariman had shown that a state of emergency existed even in this House. (Laughter). He characterized the measure as half-hearted. The legislation on these lines, he said, was long overdue. It was absolutely necessary, in the opinion of the speaker, that picketing in front of mill gates ought to be immediately stopped.

Mr. H. V. Pataskar (Khandesh) admitted that the Bill was absolutely unnecessary at this stage. Coming as he did from a mofussil the only point for him to be considered was whether a case had been made out that a state of emergency really existed in Bombay, and whether the police had not enough power to deal with it. It had been admitted by the Home Member that two thirds of workers had already returned to their work. That conclusively proved that the situation had materially improved and a state of emergency did not exist.

IN THE INTERESTS OF INDUSTRIAL WELFARE.

Mr. Laiji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber) informed the House that even the Advocate-General had advised the Government that the existing law did not take cognisance of the kind of intimidation which the present Bill sought to deal with. Those who had opposed the Bill, he said, were not against arming the police with larger powers. The point at issue was whether the existing powers of the police were enough for the purposes. 'The whole trouble in Bombay could, in his opinion, be traced to economic causes.' It was the welfare of the industry which they had to safeguard, and for that the present bill was necessary. His constituency, he added, was not prepared to give this measure a permanent place on the statute book. He would assure the House that it was not the capitalists who had approached Government for this legislation.

In conclusion he remarked: "Let not legal quibbling endanger the prosperity of the industry which was the concern of all."

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani also argued that the law, as it at present stood, was able to cope with the situation, and no case was made out for giving additional powers to the police. The debate on the first reading was not concluded when the Council adjourned to Thursday.

INTIMIDATION BILL

HOME MEMBER'S SPEECH

The following is the text of the Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson's speech made on Wednesday in the Bombay Council while moving the first reading of the Bill to make the offence of criminal intimidation cognizable in times of emergency:—

"For more than a year now the Bombay mill industry has been convulsed by a series of strikes. The importance of this industry to the prosperity not only of the city of Bombay, but of the whole of the Presidency, is known to the Hon. members of this House, and the situation which has arisen on account of the long and protracted struggles in the City of Bombay has caused the gravest anxiety, both to Government and to every thinking person throughout the Presidency and beyond it. Government have throughout adopted an attitude of the strictest impartiality as between the parties to these trade disputes. They have shown favour to neither party in any matter or at any time. In the pursuit of this policy they have steadfastly refused to take any action which could be regarded as an interference with the right of the workmen to conduct their disputes in any lawful manner. During the general mill strike of 1928 Government from time to time received reports indicating that speeches inciting the strikers to violence were being delivered at some of the meetings. They were, however, unwilling to take action against those who delivered these speeches so long as it appeared that incitements to violence had little practical results, and that whatever hard words might be uttered during the period of excitement the strike itself as a whole was peaceably conducted. Government were awaie that there was a large body of opinion which considered that undue licence was being allowed at these meetings; but they deliberately maintained a policy of toleration so long as the strikers continued to conduct themselves in an orderly manner. They did not desist from their efforts to bring about peace in the industrial world and though for some time they met with little success, at least they were table to bring about a cessation of the general mill strike by the appointment of a Committee over which the Hon. Sir Charles Fawcett presided.

78 STRIKES IN SIX MONTHS.

Although the general mill strike came to an end early in October, 1928, peace did not return to the industrial world. Between October and March there were no fewer than 78 strikes in the mills, many of them of the kind, known as "lightning" and most of very short duration, but unfortunaately acompanied by some acts of violence and increased intimidation. Much more serious, however, were the strikes beginning in December, and continuing through the period we are discussing, among the Oil Companies' workmen. These were disfigured by affrays amounting almost to pitched battles between the strikers and workmen by violent assaults and by cold-blooded murders. Intimidation was common and even women were introduced to the strife, and distinguished themselves as picketers by the foulness of their language. The animosity of the strikers was directed for some reason (by no means easy to comprehend) chiefly against the Pathans who had been employed by the Oil Companies to fill up vacancies, although these Pathans formed only a comparatively small proportion of the new hands taken on by the Companies and of the total number of employees including the old hands who had returned to work. The police, by drafting additional police to the Sewri area, managed to control the situation; but intimidation and better feelings continued and the hatreds engendered at Sewri undoubtedly accounted for much of the savage spirit shown during the disturbances of February.

FAWCETT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The decision of the Hon. Sir Charles Fawcett's Committee was announced in March and was, as the Hon. members of the House are aware, favourable to the workmen on many points, and there was good reason to hope that its recommendations would be accepted by the millowners and the workmen alike and that peace and prosperity would be restored to the city. Events turned out otherwise. Very soon after the Fawcett Committee had issued its report, fresh disputes arose and before the end of April another general mill strike was declared. I have no intention of entering into the merits of that strike. They are now the subject of investigation by a Court of Enquiry appointed under the Trade Disputes Act recently passed by the Legislative Assembly. I merely mention the facts here in order to make the present position clear. For many months as I have said the general mill strike of 1928 and the series of small strikes which succeeded it were not disfigured except on rare occasions by grave breaches of the peace. Gradually, however, the continued incitements to violence were committed and at last they culminated in murders. I am not here to suggest to this Hon. House that any particular speech of any particular person was responsible for these murders. That is a matter for the courts of law to decide; but as reasonable men we are entitled to say that a series of provocative speeches and their cumulative effect, and in course of time, helped to lead to events which all deplore.

When the second general mill strike was called on 26th April these acts of violence and the still more tragic events of February, 1929, were fresh in the memory of the whole of the population of Bombay. Further early in the month of May there were indications that communal troubles were to be added to the industrial strife, and there was serious danger of a repetition of the disturbances of February. Measures were taken promptly to deal with the situation and the communal strife ceased in a few days. The strike however continued.

From the beginning of this second general mill strike it was freely alleged by the mill-owners and by other sections of the public that a large majority of the workmen did not desire to go on strike and were only prevented from returning immediately to work by intimidation exercised upon them by the other and smaller section of the workmen who were in favour of the strike. It was urged upon the Government that more active measures to protect in the exercise of their rights those workmen who desired to continue work should at once be adopted and that if sufficient powers to this end were not provided by the law steps should be taken instantly to amend the law.

"GOVT. UNWILLING TO TAKE HASTY ACTION."

In the pursuit of their policy of impartiality Government were then as always unwilling to take hasty action or to do anything which the strikers could with any appearance of justice allege to be unfair to them. They, therefore did not at that stage contemplate any amendment of the law but they took measures unexampled in the previous history of Bombay—or I think it might be said of any industrial area—to protect the mills from damage and the willing workers from molestation. The Bombay City police being inadequate in number to deal with the situaeion large numbers of armed police were drafted into Bombay from the districts, Police posts were established at all critical points in the mill area, and near the gates of many of the mills which appeared from their situation specially exposed to attack. Parties of men and women were escorted on their way to work from their homes or from the railway stations by the police. One of the most remarkable sights which it has ever been my fortune to view was a long procession headed by mounted police followed by foot police and then by a hollow square with the women workers in the middle and the workmen around them on all sides. The procession was wound up by more armed police and another party of mounted police. As they marched along the road the street corners and points regarded as dangerous were guarded by still more police. Day after day these men and women were thus escorted to their work and away from it in complete security.

These measures continued as long as they were necessary. As the number of men at work increased and the danger of their being overawed by strikers decreased the police precautions were gradually relaxed. At the present time police posts are still stationed although in smaller numbers at all dangerous points. In spite of these precautions complaints of intimidation contined to pour in. Many cases were reported to the police by the mill managers and many more by the persons aggrieved.

INCREASE IN VIOLENCE.

Not only did these complaints increase in number but actual violence became more ad more frequent. There was reason to suspet that as more and more men drifted back to work those who desired the continuance of the strike irritated by the failure of their efforts resorted to desperate measures to prevent the collapes of the strike. One reason why the efforts of the police to check the spread of intimidation were not more successful is to be found in the provisions of the Criminal Produre Code. The offence of criminal intimidation is defined in section 503 of the Indian Penal Code. That offence is declared in Criminal Procedure Code to be non-cognisable, the meaning of which is that the police cannot themselves act when a case of criminal intimidation is reported to them, nor can they accept the complaints of any persons alleging that they have been intimidated. It is only a Magistrate who can entertain a complaint of an offence of this nature. and it is only under the orders of a Magistrate that the police can conduct an investigation into such a complaint or arrest a person accused of an offence of this nature.

There are other respects in which the procedure prescribed by the law is unsatisfactory. When a complainant goes to a magistrate, he cannot secure the issue of a process, unless he is able to give at least the names of the persons against whom he complains; whereas if the police were empowered to arrest the offenders without a warrant and if, as often happens, they arrived on the scene while the trouble was going on, or could be called up immediately. before the offenders had disappeared, fewer of the guilty would escape. Witnesses would also be more easily procurable if their names could be taken down by the policeman on the spot, whereas when the delay consequent upon the necessity of a visit to a Magistrate's court occurs, many of the witnesses disappear, or, if found. refuse to give evidence.

A CHARACTERISTIC OF BOMBAYITES.

Although the unsettled conditions resulting from the long series of strikes in Bombay city have compelled Government and the public to take stock of the law in a critical spirit which they might not otherwise have shown, the effects of grave and continued public excitement arising from other causes would be very similar. One of the characteristics of the majority of the population of Bombay, is that susceptibility to the effects of threats and alarmist rumours. This is one of the reasons why intimidation has been successful as it is believed to have been in preventing the textile hands who wanted to go to work from doing so. But it is not only they who are too frequently unwilling to go before a Magistrate, because they are apprehensive of retaliation of a violent kind and nervous of the unknown. Nearly all the less literate classes and not a few of the educated are more frightened by the idea of going to a magistrate than by the prospect of a visit to a police office or a complaint to a police officer. Not only is a magistrate's court stranger and more alarming than the familiar aspect of a policeman; the procedure followed there is necessarily more complicated. more mysterious to the uninitiated, and above all slower.

Though I quote again from observations made during the present strike, the conclusions derived therefrom are of general application. It has been found from experience that many workmen who have been molested by the strikers are not ready to do anything more than mention their grievances unaccompanied by details to the management of their mills. A further considerable section are willing to go direct to the police, sometimes to make allegations against persons unknown and sometimes to give the names of the persons whom they accuse of having intimidated them. I have not any figures to show how many complaints have been made to the magistrates; but they are certainly not numerous.

CASES OF INTIMIDATION.

On the other hand, between the 10th of May and the 28th of June no fewer than 108 cases of alleged intimidation were reported by workmen to the mill authorities and by them to the police; and between the 27th of April and the 10th of July, 153 cases of this kind were reported direct to the police by the complainants. Of these 153 cases, it may be remarked, 12 were complaints made by the strikers against the mill authorities or the police. It is possible that a few cases appear in both these lists. but these are certainly not many, and it is clear that in a period of less than 2-1/2 months, a good many more than 200 complaints were made, all of which the police were obliged to treat as non-cognisable, with the result that they were unable to do more than refer the complainants to the Magistrates. On the other hand. between the 2nd of May and the 7th of July, only 55 cognisable cases connected with the strike were registered by the police, nearly all of which were either of riotous behaviour punishable under Section 22 of the Bombay City Police Act, or of unlawful assemblies punishable under Section 147, and the Sections immediately following it of the Indian Penal Code. The number of complainants who went direct to the Magistrates or approached them when referred to them by the police, was. as I have said, very small.

It is not to be supposed that all of the 200 and more cases would have resulted in prosecutions or convictions even if the police had been empowered to deal with them. But it is quite clear that the provision of the law, as they stand, have made it difficult for the injured parties to obtain redress and that a simplification of the procedure is urgently necessary

Since I put these facts together I have received from Bombay fresh figures which show that between the 12th and 31st July, 66 cases were reported to the mill authorities and 79 non-cognisable and 18 cognizable cases to the Police. These figures unfortunately indicate only too clearly that offences of the nature which we are discussing have become more frequent in the last few weeks.

FACILITIES FOR OBTAINING REDRESS.

In these circumstances, it appears to Government that proper failities should be given to those who desire to exercise their natural rights and are obstructed in their attempts to do so by intimidation. to obtain redress.

Of the justice of this policy the events being transacted almost before our eyes give conclusive proof. At this time, 2/3rds of the usual number of mill-hands in Bombay are actually at work, and many of the remaining 1/3rd have left Bombay for their homes, so that only a comparatively small number of workers now in Bombay are still on strike. Is it not clearly necessary that the determined few should not be allowed to deprive the remainder of their freedom of action? Is it not an obvious contradiction of the democratic principles by which we all now profess to be guided to permit a minority almost negligible in number to tyrannise by illegal methods over the great majority of their fellows. That this is so, will, I think, be generally admitted to be true, whatever view any individual may take as to the actual merits of any particular dispute.

Many of these facts about the prevalence of intimidation were laid before the Conference which was recently assembled in Bombay and the majority of the public men and leading men of business who were present at the Conference were strongly of opinion that greater protection should be afforded to all who want to work against intimidation and molestation. The same view has also been frequently expressed by other organs of public opinion. Government, therefore, feel that they are assured of a large measure of support for the amendment of the law which the Bill now under discussion is intended to effect.

The Bill itself is so brief and clear that it scarcely requires any explanation. It does not propose to make any alteration in the substantive law, but merely in the procedure under that law. It does not make anything punishable which is not now punishable, nor does it increase the penalties laid down for any offence.

MAKING EASIER TO GET JUSTICE.

The only thing which it aims at doing, is to make it easier for an aggrieved person to get justice. The complainants will still require to prove their cases before the magistrates just as rigorously as at present. No change will be made in the quality or quantity of the evidence required. All that will happen will be that some of the difficulties in the way of bringing cases before the magistrates will be avoided. The operative section of the Bill is section 4 which declares that the offence of criminal intimidation shall be a cognisable offence as defined in section 4 of the criminal procedure code. The practical effect of this is that a policeman who sees an offence committed can arrest the offender at once, and that a complaint of such an offence can be entertained at a police station, and action upon it taken without the orders of a magistrate. It is not proposed that this alteration in procedure should, if this Bill becomes an Act, be continuously in force. At ordinary times it will be inoperative and criminal intimidation will remain a non-cognisable offence. Only in times of emergency will section 4 of the Act be made operative and then by a Notification published in the "Bombay Government Gazette", in which the reasons declaring thtt an emergency exists will be sated.

I need hardly assure this Honourable House that Government will be most reluctant to have recourse to this measure, and will never resort to it. unless in their opinion the public peace and the freedom of the people of Bombay are gravely endangered by a violent and persistent campaign of intimidation.

WHERE BILL IS APPLICABLE.

The Bill does not apply to the whole Presidency of Bombay but only to the Presidency area. This area, as defined in section 3 of the Act, is the city of Bombay, the Bombay Suburban district and any other adjacent area which the local Government may

(Continued on next page.)

RUSSIAN OFFICER OF BOMBAY SPECIAL POLICE

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(Continued from page 12.)

sian gets a job in the police straightaway. Turning to witness he asked, "Why don't you appear in police uniform?"

Witness:—"I usually don't wear uniform."

Question:—Are you exempted from wearing uniform?

Answer:—The nature of my duty is such that without being in the C.I.D. I have not to wear uniform.

The Court said witness had already stated that he belonged to the special police branch.

Accused Gauri Shanker, then stood up and cross-examined witness in Hindustani. Addressing the Court Gaurri Shanker said, "Sir, I want to ask some questions of this comrade" (laughter). Replying to the questions witness stated that he landed in Bombay on 20th March, 1923. He had no passport but a Turkish Government certificate. During his stay in Turkey he had not naturalised as a Turk. He went to Turkey for personal reasons.

"Why did you come to India? Were you in love with India or you came here to get up a conspiracy?"—"I came here to see India."

"What did you do here?"—"I went to Simla, Delhi and Jodhpur in the interval of fifteen days before I joined the Bombay Police. Afterwards I got an offer and I accepted it."

"You have said that you were a capitalist in Russia but that during the revolution everything was confiscated. From where did you get money to go to Turkey and to come to India?"

The Court disallowed the question.

Witness was then re-examined by Mr. Langford James.—A.P.

MEERUT CASE

—:o:—

EVIDENCE OF SUB-INSPECTORS

MEERUT, Aug. 6.

Sub-Inspector Yakubali Chaudhury, Calcutta Police, deposed to have searched the office of the Young Comrades' League at Harrison Road, Calcutta, and to have seized there some papers and documents connected with the League's activities.

Sub-Inspector Sukurul Hussain of Calcutta Police, deposed to have searched the Burra Bazar Branch of the Young Comrades' League.

Mr. Ramkrissan Benia, a search witness who was next examined corroborated these searches. Cross-examined by the accused, Sahgal witness said he had an otto shop, and that he had never given otto to the Police. Witness did never sell cocaine. He was never given aerated water by the Police.

The Magistrate disallowed such questions.

The hearing was then adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

AN ENJOYABLE CONCERT.

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IN AID OF THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

The concert at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday evening in aid of the University Settlement was altogether an enjoyable performance. In the musical part Mr. Harry Lyttler's flute play. Mrs. Needham's sweet voice and Harry Potter's melodious songs at the Piano evoked considerable applause, while the jovial "Sea Shanties" by "The Crew" delighted the audience.

A HILARIOUS FARCE.

The farce, entitled the Rest Cure, was the cause of considerable exhilaration and Clarence Reid (Major Seales), suffering from nerves, is taken to a hospital for a rest cure. But the pompous and depressing talk of the garrulous nurse Alice (Mrs. Sabawalla), the bumptious rudeness of nurse May (Miss Burrows), who is disappointed at the patient not responding to her, and the clumsiness and noisy behaviour of the house maid, Murriel (Miss Bowley) drive him completely mad. The house maid must drop or throw about things with a thud or a crash. She must screech or whistle or sing and talk all the time. Only her talk is sensible. No wonder the patient runs away the very first day.

The concert was organised by Mrs. French, aided by a Committee, to collect funds for the new Settlement Building. The University Settlement was founded in 1896 and provides a home for women students and some professional women. Miss Gedge, the Secretary, has been very active in making the concert a success. Mention must be made of the help rendered by Mr. Mehta of the Burlington Music Club, who had lent the scenery of the stage, besides other assistance.

There is to be another Concert today (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. and it is sure to attract a large audience.

PUNJAB LACKING IN "STRICT SENSE OF DISCIPLINE"

—:o:—

MOTILALJI ON HUNGER STRIKE RESOLUTION

ALLAHABAD, August 6.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has issued the following statement to the press:—"At a public meeting, held under the auspices of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha at Amritsar, on the night of the 4th August, I was accused of "autocratic attitude" in ruling out of order Mr. Hariharnath Shastri's resolution on the hunger strike of the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case at the last meeting of the A. I. C. C. The material part of the resolution ran as follows. "The All-India Congress Committee, while adhering to the principle of non-violence, appreciates the courage and patriotism of Messrs. Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutta and, while congratulating them for the bold step they have taken to better the lot of political prisoners in the country, this Committee feels concern upon the delicate condition of their health and condemns the Government upon the callousness towards them and in not treating the matter in the right way."

This resolution, as framed, was divisible into distinct parts, the first generally appreciating the courage and patriotism of Bhagat Singh and Dutt, the second congratulating them for resorting to hunger strike, the third expressing concern for their health and the fourth condemning the Government. The first part was clearly opposed to the non-violence creed of the Congress and the reference to non-violence made it worse. The second was of doubtful wisdom, having regard to the fact that attempts were being made to induce the strikers to discontinue the strike. The third and the fourth were unexceptionable.

I took the trouble to have a personal talk with the mover and explained to him why I could not allow the resolution if the first part was retained. He said he might be permitted to move it as it stood, leaving it to some other member to move an amendment, deleting the first part. That would have implied that the resolution as it stood was in order, which, in my opinion, it was not. I was, therefore, compelled to rule it out and in doing so was supported by Gandhiji, who was in full agreement with my view.

GOVT. POLICY CONDEMNED.

The Amiritsar meeting was held after my severe condemnation of the policy of the Punjab Government in dealing with the hunger strikers, which was broadcast on August 2. On the morning of August 3, a further statement by me was similarly broadcast, recommending the observance of the Political Sufferers' Day by all provinces. On August 4, I presided over the Allahabad meeting called to observe the day. It is hardly likely that no one attending the Amritsar meeting was aware of my statements to the press made available to the Amritsar public before that meeting was held.

In any case the action of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha in organising a public meeting to discuss the Congress President's ruling in entire ignorance of the facts was highly objectionable. The Punjab was expected to show better discipline and more confidence in one, who claims to be the tried servant of the province and on the facts stated above it is for the Punjab to judge whether he deserved the treatment according to him at the Amritsar meeting. We are living in critical times and the youth of the country are our only hope. But that hope rests entirely on their strict sense of discipline."

"A DISGRAVE TO PRESIDENCY AND GOVT."

—:o:—

(Continued from previous page.)

by notification in the "Gazette" include in it. The necessity for including the Suburban District is obvious. It is so closely connected with Bombay City as to have become almost a part of the City and many Hon. Members will recollect that a few years ago it was seriously considered whether the original jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court should not be extended to include the Suburban District. It is not impossible that within the next few years developments may make it necessary to include this District within the Bombay City Police area. However that may be, for practical purposes the two areas are already connected by the closest ties and part of the suburban district has already been industrialised. The proposal that the local Government should have power to include any other adjacent area is made with a view to the future. It is quite possible that before long the conditions now existing in the Suburban District may extend to parts of the Thana District, and it may well be that in a few years similar conditions may prevail on some of the islands in Bombay Harbour or on parts of the Coast opposite Bombay which are within the Kolaba District. There is however no immediate intention to include any area beyond the Suburban District; and this will not be done unless circumstances prove it to be necessary.

GOVERNMENT ASSURANCE.

Once more, before I close I would desire to assure this House that this measure is not being introduced in the interests of capitalism or of any particular class and least of all to assist the mill-owners against their workmen. Government are assured that the principles on which this Bill is based are entirely in accord with their policy of fair-play and no fabour' and that the Bill, if it becomes law, will tend to protect the true interests of the public including the workmen themselves and will in no way interfere with any legitimate steps taken in furtherance of any lawful purpose.

I hope, therefore, that this Bill will meet the approval of this House and that it will be passed into law without delay."

TORY PRESS DENOUNCES EGYPTIAN TREATY

(Continued from Page 1).

in future, modifying Conventions of 1899, the High Contracting Parties agree that the status of Sudan shall be that resulting from the said Conventions; accordingly the Governor-General shall continue to exercise on the joint behalf of the High Contracting Parties powers conferred upon him by said Conventions; (14) Nothing in the present proposals is intended, or shall in any way prejudice the rights and obligations which devolve or may devolve upon either of the High Contracting Parties under the Covenant of the League of Nations or the Treaty for renunciation of War signed at Paris on August 27, 1928; (15) Any difference regarding application or interpretation of the present proposals which the parties are unable to settle by direct negotiation shall be dealt with in accordance with provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations; (16) Any time after the expiration of the period of 25 years from coming into force of the Treaty based on the above proposals such modification of its terms as may be deemed appropriate in circumstances as they exist may be made by agreement between the High Contracting Parties.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Explanatory notes to be exchanged deal with details of the proposals regarding Army, Advisers, Police, Capitulations, Foreign officials, and the Sudan Notes on Army provide for the termination of the existing arrangements under which the Inspector-General and his staff exercise certain functions and withdrawal of the British personnel from Egyptian forces. The Egyptian Government will avail themselves of the advice of the British military mission and will send the personnel of Egyptian forces to be trained abroad in Great Britain only. The armament and equipment of Egyptian forces shall be the same as those in British forces. Provision is also made for the Egyptian Government to supply accommodation and reasonable amenities for British troops in the Suez Canal zone in return for the quarters they will vacate. Unless the two Governments agree to the contrary, the Egyptian Government will prohibit aircraft within twenty kilometres of the Suez Canal excepting the forces of the two Governments or the services maintained by generally British or Egyptian organisations operating under the Egyptian authority. There will also be an exchange of facilities for the military aircraft.

The Egyptian Note regarding advisers states that in order to secure satisfactory completion of the extensive programme of reform which the Egyptian Government is undertaking the best advice procurable will be required and during the period needed for completion of reforms British subjects will be employed as financial adviser to the Egyptian Government and Judicial Adviser to the Minister of Justice. Future occupants of these posts will be selected in agreement with the British Government and will receive appointments as Egyptian officials from the Egyptian Government.

CAPITULATIONS.

Regarding Police, the Egyptian Government will retain, for at least five years from the date of the Treaty based on the present proposals, certain European element under British officers in the City Police. The European Bureau of Public Security Department will be abolished. Regarding capitulations the British Note suggests the lines upon which the reform of the capitulatory regime might proceed and express the willingness that the draft laws prepared during the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations of 1926 should be used as the basis of its reform if the negotiations of 1929 should be used as the basis of its reform if foreign powers are willing to transfer to mixed tribunals jurisdiction now exercised by their consular courts. Points of detail would have to be discussed by experts, and agreement will be reached between the Egyptian Government and the Foreign Governments concerned.

The Note expresses willingness to agree that in future any assent which is necessary before Egyptian legislation including fiscal legislation is applied to foreigners shall be given by a general assembly of mixed tribunals except in the case of legislation relating to the constitution and jurisdiction of mixed tribunals themselves which should not come into force until they have been approved by Powers. It should be the duty of the General assembly of mixed tribunals to satisfy itself that such legislation is not inconsistent with the principles generally adopted in modern legislation which is applicable to foreigners and with particular relation to legislation of fiscal character and that it does not discriminate against foreigners including foreign companies. The Egyptian reply to this note expresses agreement with its suggestions.

A brief note regarding minorities recognises that this question will in future be the exclusive concern of the Egyptian Government.

In a further note the British Government expresses its willingness to return of Egyptian battalion to Sudan simultaneously with withdrawal of British forces from Cairo.—B. O. W.

TRACK NOTES

—:o:—

Some Useful Gollops

BY "PILOT".

CO-RESPONDENT (Morris) was always going too well for BENTOI when the pair contested a sharp mile spin. The former is in fine fettle.

LONG REIGN (Bullock) and CORRYN (Townsend) went well over an easy seven furlongs. Likely winners in the near future.

EASTERN ESSEX (Hardinge) had HECTOR (Riding Boy) for company in a dash for six furlongs (nine—three). Keep an eye on this pair.

In a fast run over six furlongs STARTER (Morris) and THRIFTY JEAN (Reynolds) finished well togeither. Make a note of these two.

PHARE (Hardinge) covered six furlongs at a smart pace. Has made considerable improvement and one to follow.

ORPHAN MAID (Behsman) showed plenty of speed when put over five furlongs. Should win a race before long.

Higgins saddled SUNNYVILLE (Reynolds) and MAHBOOBI (Morris) for a sprint over six furlongs. A good display, the pair obviously being nicely to hand.

ARCH KNIGHT (Bowley) and KISHORE covered six furlongs in attractive fashion. Both are certain to win races this season.

WILLIAM'S MOUNT (McQuade) went a mile at a strong pace GORBIO (Barnett) accompanying him for the first six furlongs. Both are fit and well.

In a half mile sport THIS FREEDOM (Hardinge) showed to advantage. HARVARD (Riding Boy) a new-comer, assisted the filly. Well on the up-grade.

EMBARDEE makes rapid strides to improvement. She went really well for six furlongs with a stable mate for company.

GALLANT GAEL (Brace) outstripped another in a brisk mile gallop. Fit.

GADGET (S. J. Meekings) and THE LITTLE CORPORAL (Riding Boy) strole over a mile. Watch this pair.

BRAY PRINCE (Riding Boy) showed plenty of speed in a six furlongs' dash with GUINEA FLIGHT (McQuade). A fast improving sorts.

ROBERT (Khalil) pleased in a fash dash over the sprint course.

Obaid exercised AKRAM over a mile. A good display.

AYAR (Behsman) did six furlongs in fine style. Must win a nice race.

HARSAK and BUICK are in fine trim and must be seen to advantage before long.

WARWICK (Hardinge) held a slight advantage over MOON SPARK in a mile gallop. Follow the former.

In a mile spin SAIFULDOWLA (Thompson) went better than TAJULDOWLA (Riding Boy).

THE STUDENT PRINCE (Brace) was superior to FAITHFUL (Donnelly) in a mile gallop.

BALDERSTON (Barnett) and HIGHNESS (Bullock) worked together over a mile. They are in good fettle.

MAY (Riding Boy) went a mile at a fair pace. Looks well.

DILAWAR BEG (Howell) gave satisfaction in a rousing mile gallop.

SAIFULZAMAN with Khalil astride strode out freely and well for a mile. Fit.

The following have been in good work and are fit—KHUMAYSSA, SHEEMA, KANTAKA, MASHAL, SALONIC and JURWA.

BAIG CHANGES HANDS.

BAIG who carried the livery of the late Mr. R. H. Gahagan, has been sold to a gentleman who races in Ceylon. This good middle distance performer will pay his way if trained along the right lines.

POLICE COMMISSIONER DEFENDS HIS POLICY

(Continued from page 12.)

sultation with the Home Member and the Chief Presidency Magistrate and suggested that something of a special nature should be done and we decided on this measure of the Curfew Order. We also decided to surround certain localities and have a thorough comb out and search for bad characters.

Chairman: I suppose what happened was that there was a number of murders in the side-streets?

Witness: Yes. All that could be found was a dead body and the culprits were nowhere to be seen. We could hardly call them riots as there were very few occasions on which actual rioting was in progress. Most of these murders took place in the side gulleys and street corners.

CURFEW ORDER.

Chairman: This Curfew Order is rather a new discovery? What is that order.

Witness: Yes. By that order nobody was allowed to loiter or linger in public streets or places between certain hours and in the beginning we fixed the time from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. and as conditions improved we shortened the hours. As far as I remember the Curfew Order was suggested by some of the military officers.

Chairman: So what you say is that these measures were taken as they were found necessary and that you could not anticipate things?

Witness: Yes.

Chairman: Do you agree with Mr. Cocke when he says that the main reason of the riots was the activities of the Red Flag Union leaders who wanted complete control of the labourers, and that when they saw the Pathans being used as strike breakers they instigated the mill-hands to attack them, and the Pathans only retaliated?—Yes. I think that is the position.

Chairman: The suggestion is not that these people started the kidnapping scare, but that they spread it. Some of the Police Officers as well as Mr. Milton Kubes support this fact. On the 3rd February a labour leader in the course of his speech said that Pathans were kidnapping children and that the Government must have instigated them. If this was not stopped immediately he said that Government would fare badly. And the next day the riots began.

Witness: I am aware of that speech.

Chairman: We asked the Red Flag Union Treasurer about this and he said that some of the leaders might have said that but not any of their members.

WHO WERE AGGRESSORS?

Chairman: Some of the witnesses say that the Pathans were the aggressors and not the mill hands?

Witness: I have heard about that suggestion and I have enquired of the officers posted in the mill area and in their reports no mention is made at all of Pathan aggressiveness. They say that the aggressors are the millhands and not the Pathans and that on each occasion they were attacked without provocation.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri: Certain witnesses have said that petitions were sent to you from Sewri and Worli asking for protection from Pathans?

Witness: I sent them to the Superintendents for enquiry who however found that the allegations of Pathan aggressiveness were not true. The evidence of the station officers showed that the Pathans had actually purchased tickets and were waiting for the train when a shower of stones came from the Development chawls.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri: But the report says that the Pathans had looted some shops?

Witness: Yes. We had received two complaints but on enquiries we got no evidence by way of recovery of property or by identification of the assailants and the police point of view is that the strikers started attacking the Pathans and the latter retaliated by picking up stones and flinging them at the strikers and the shopkeepers in the confusion retreated from their shops leaving it open for looting.

Proceeding witness said that if he had more police on February 3rd and 4th he would have been able to control the situation much better. Witness did not agree with the suggestion of some of the witnesses that the mounted police force should be increased as they were very expensive. He also thought that armed policemen would be more effective than mounted police in times of riots. In Calcutta they had 1,500 more policemen than in Bombay and he had asked Government only for 500 more men. About 250 had been granted in this year's budget and he hoped the remaining also would be provided for in the next year's budget.

WANTED A POLICE STATION AT KALACHOWKI.

Proceeding witness said that a police station at one of the most dangerous spots of the city, namely, Kalachowki, was very urgently needed. Though he had made this suggestion to Government long ago, it had not yet been opened because the necessary money was not forthcoming. Now that the Legislative Council had sanctioned some additional policemen, his first duty would be to open the Kalachowki police station.

Regarding the criticism that batches of 25 soldiers at each picket were too large, witness said that they had only followed the police example. In ordinary times, the policemen would be posted in ones and twos, but in times of riots they would be sent out only in batches of 15 or 20. Further he would not like to interfere with the military arrangements.

Mr. Khan: There is also a complaint that when a military lorry passed along a street, all the hooligans hid themselves in the bye-lanes and as soon as it had passed them, they again came out and carried on their murderous attacks. And it is suggested that a military picket should have been posted at every bye-lane and street corner.

Witness: If you want to make this arrangement you would require the whole Indian Army!

A REMEDY FOR CURBING BAD CHARACTERS

Regarding the increasing number of bad characters in Bombay witness said that he had suggested to Government years ago to introduce legislation on the lines of the Detention Act. This meant that the bad characters would be segregated and detained in a settlement, by merely looking into their previous records. There were many people in Bombay who had spent half their lives in jails, and as soon as they come out they again begin to live at the expense of the tax-payers by committing thefts and other crimes. Witness thought that these people should be locked up straight away in some settlement from whence they could not escape. In fact, they were very glad to live in jails where they put in weight, and no sooner they come out they commit six or seven crimes before they are apprehended.

Chairman: One of the Magistrates suggests that heavier sentences should be given to crimes involving knives and that such cases should not be allowed to be compounded?

Witness: I entirely agree with that.

ARE PATHANS PEACE-LOVING.

Chairman: Some of the witnesses have said that Pathans are a peace-loving set of people. Wha tis your opinion about them?

Witness: For the last few years we had absolutely no trouble with them. It might be that they are somewhat truculent but on the whole the Pathan population in Bombay give us very little trouble. In 1923 we had some trouble, but in that year we deported a large number of Pathans who were without employment, and we also advised their leaders, in their own interests, not to allow Pathans in large numbers to come down to Bombay seeking employment. The leaders co-operated with us and said that they would do so. And during the last three or four years, we have had very little serious crimes committed by Pathans.

BETTER THAN MARWARIS.

Chairman: Another complaint is about the money-lending habits of the Pathans.

Witness: I would not blame the Pathan money-leanders alone as there are a good many other money-lenders also. If you compare them with the Marwaris who take a bond for five or six times the amount lent in addition to an exorbitant rate of interest, Pathans are far better. Of course the Marwaris do not resort to the violence that the Pathans resort to for recovering their money. Still I think that something should be done in the matter of money-lending. Registering them would be of no use because nobody can stop the needy men from going to the Pathan money-lenders.

WARD COMMITTEES.

Witness agreed with the suggestion made by some of the witnesses that Ward Committees should be formed but was of opinion that they should be under the control of the Police Department.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CITY GUARDS.

With regard to the establishment of City Guards and additional police, Mr. Kelly said the proper functioning of the organization would depend upon what obligations the City Guards were prepared to accept, and whether they would be under discipline. The City Guards would be of use only if they were under control and were willing to do what they were told to do.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri referred witness to the system of employing "Ramoshis" (watchmen) by merchants in Bombay.

A PUBLIC MENACE.

Mr. Kelly said that from the recent behaviour of these watchmen, he had come to the conclusion that they were a public menace. He referred to the trouble that had taken place between watchmen of one community and another and feared that a repetition of such troubles might result in the recrudescene of communal fighting in Bombay.

A SUGGESTION TO EMPLOYERS

For that reason he was now collecting information as to the number of watchmen who were employed throughout the city, and he was thinking of bringing it to the notice of their employers that if they thought that the ordinary to protect vigilance was not enough to protect their property, the employers should send such monies as they were spending on the "ramoshis" to the Police Commissioner and he would substitute additional police in the place of "Ramoshis."

In the opinion of the witness, the substitution of the "Ramoshi" system by additional police to serve as night watchmen was a much better plan than the existing one and would eliminate communal trouble. Besides, the "Ramoshis" were generally old and retired men, while the police will recruit only strong and young men.

DISARMING.

With regard to the suggestion that the police did not disarm Mahomedans and Pathans, witness said the first search for weapons was carried out in a Mahomedan locality. He did not think that differentiation between Hindus and Pathans was made in this matter. No doubt, in the beginning when attacks were made only against Pathans he had issued instructions not to disarm them but when the riot took a communal turn, he ordered one and all to be disarmed.

Chairman: Do you think that there should be more Mahomedans in the police force?

Witness: I have examined the figures and I find that the number of Hindus and Mahomedans in the police force is exactly equal to the proportion of Hindu and Mahomedan population in Bombay.

Mr. Khan: What is the proportion?

Witness:—One Mahomedan to every twenty-five Hindus.

FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The Chairman then questioned witness about the lange Muslim funeral procession that was allowed to pass through Kalbadevi.

Mr. Kelly said that the police officer who went along with the procession was no longer in the department and hence he could not throw much light on this subject. He had made enquiries and was not able to get any other officer who had knowledge of the procession.

In his opinion whoever was on duty at Pydhownie should not have allowed the procession to proceed along the Kalbadevi Road as most of the processions went through Abdur Rehman Street, which was the safer route.

Mr. Kelly also put before the Committee the difficulties that the police had to face in dispersing such processions. It would be an easy task to disperse the procession when it was under formation. But once it was formed, the question always arose as to which was the better course, either to disperse the procession and face consequences or to allow the processionists to pass, and the police preferred the lesser evil.

Mr. Khan: As a matter of fact Mr. Sarang asked for police assistance to accompany the procession and they could not give it?

Mr. Kelly: The Superintendent of Police told Mr. Sarang that sufficient police assistance was not available at the moment and the Superintendent tells me that Mr. Sarang never came back again for asking for assistance.

DECLARE PICKETING ILLEGAL.

To further questions, witness replied that the police could take action against intimidation and not against picketing. His own opinion was that picketing must be declared illegal but he realised the difficulties of the Government in the matter as a bill had gone through the legislatures demanding that picketing should not be made illegal.

The Committee then adjourned to Thursday.

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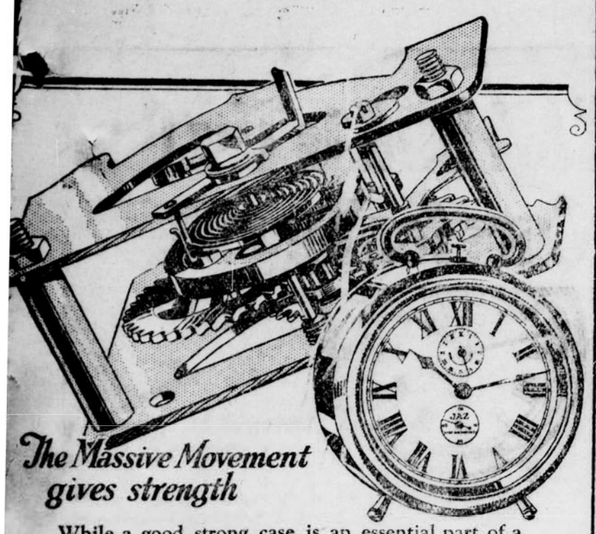

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GLANEINGS FROM URDU PAPERS

PLIGHT OF HAJIS'

In the 3rd instalment of his description of the pilgrimage to Mecca. Maulavi Abdul Majid, editor of "Sach" writes as under:—In the afternoon we arrived at the disinfection station. The "Hajis" were now no longer human beings but were just like dumb cattle huddled together in one small place and who were at the mercy of not only police constables but even the menial servants at the station. It is said that our benign Government have established one department which is called the Pilgrim Protector's Department. But the way in which protection was afforded to the "Hajis" was unique. Even "Hajis" possessing first-class tickets were wandering about in the sun forcing their way through the crowd. The condition of poor women was still worse ..... By the time the 'Asr' prayers were offered, all the "Hajis" were on board the steamer. They were about 1,500 consisting men, women, children, healthy and sickly persons. On board the steamer there were several latrines but all were locked. It is said that the latrines are kept closed so long as the boat remains at the docks. But there were persons who had left their places of residence at 2 p.m. and there was no opportunity for them to answer the calls of nature up till 11 p.m. Their condition can best be imagined and not described.—("Sach").

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

"Istiqlal", a newly started weekly of Aligarh, strongly criticises the suggestion made by K. B. Azizuddin Ahmad to the effect that the management of the Muslim University be handed over to Government and remarks that the Muslim University belongs to the entire Muslim community of India and that the Unibersity Court cannot make any such decision. If, concludes the paper, the members of the University want to destroy the institution started by the late Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan on personal differences, then the Muslims of India will take the institution into their own hands.

Mr. Horn has been appointed Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University on a salary of Rs. 3,200 per mensem. He is a first class M.A. of the Aberdeen University and has 20 years' educational experience to his credit.—("Istiqlal").

Khwaja Hasan Nizami writes from Hyderabad in "Munadi":—"Those people who are opposed to me, have been broadcasting this rumour that the Delhi authorities have deported me to this place and that is the reason why I have come here with the members of my family. This rumour is also afloat that I shall be appointed in place of Sherwani Sahib as he head of Religious Department. When people make a mention of these reports to me, I simply contradict them and say that I shall shortly enter Delhi without the permission of the Delhi Government, and thus the absurdity of the so-called deportation will become clear."

DR. SATYAPAL'S APPEAL.

Moulana Muhammad Ali's daughter died on the first of this month at Mussoorie and her dead body was brought to Delhi on the night of the same day and was buried at Chausath Khamba in the vicinity of Nizamuddin. The procession was unusually large and amongst others consisted of Dr. Ansari, Shamsul Ulema Maulvi Saiyed Ahmad, Mufti Kifayatullah, Dr. Zakir Husain, Maulana Arif, Mir Anwar Ahmad, Maulana Muhammad Irfan, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Zahid Ali.—("Millat")

We learn that an appeal has been preferred in the Punjab High Court by Dr. Gokul Chand against the order of the Delhi court sentencing Dr. Satyapal to two years' rigorous imprisonment.—("Millat")

"Ittehad" reproduces the account of the interview granted by the ex-King Amanullah to a representative of "Al-Ahram" of Egypt in the course of which the ex-King states that it was the opposition of the so-called Ulema that was responsible for his exile. As regards the alleged machinations of Col. Lawrence he said:—"I have so far not got any convincing proof of this allegation that Lawrence had any hand in the rebellion. But at the same time I did not take any special measures to find out whether or not it was true, for so far as mischief-making is concerned, one Mulla is individually far more potent than Col. Lawrence."

Khwaja Hasan Nizami writes in "Munadi":—"The 8th of Bhadon (Shravan) is the birthday of the well-known Avatar of the Hindus, Sri Krishnaji. Hindus celebrate this day with great rejoicings. I advise the Musalmans to take part in such meetings as may be celebrated by the Hindus in honour of this birthday. This is one of the means how the Musalmans can know something of the Hindu saints. This knowledge of each other's religion will ultimately remove that tension which is at present prevailing between the two communities on account of ignorance."

"Masawat" states that the defeat of Sardar Ali Ahmad Jan was not due to any show of cowardice on his part, but it was the result of treachery on the part of one Haji Muhammad Yakub. The latter has now reached Chaman and it is alleged that he will henceforth make his stay somewhere in the Punjab and pass his days in oblivion.

In the course of a signed article in "Ittehad" Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan answers the various charges brought against him and other members of the Muslim Congress Party by Maulana Shaukat Ali and feels pity that the Maulana has disconnected himself from persons like Dr. Ansari, Maulavi Abdul Qadir, Mr. Zafar Ali, Maulana Abul Kalam. Maulvi Yakub Hasan and others and has made a common cause with men like Sir Mahomed Shafi, Sir Zulfiqar Ali, Maulvi Khujandi and others.

ADDRESS TO SIR F. SYKES

BELGAUM MUNICIPALITY AND D. L. BOARD'S RESOLVE

STRONG OPPOSITION

(From Our Correspondent).

BELGAUM, Aug. 2.

The Belgaum city municipality and the district local board have both decided to present welcome address to the Governor of Bombay when he visits the city in October next. The fact that both these bodies are supposed to be ruled by Congressmen has made public look askance at this step that the two bodies have resolved to take. The "Tarun Bharat", the local Nationalist weekly, has complicated matters still further by publishing interviews of the Hon. Mr. Belvi, and Mr. N. G. Joshi, President and Vice-President of the local Congress Committees. They have clearly expressed this disapproval of this idea of giving a welcome address to the Governor. The 'Tarun Bharat" has, in a leading article threatened the addresswalas with a strong agitation against their step and people are awaiting developments with keen interest.

LOKAMANYA'S ANNIVERSARY.

The first of August was celebrated as Lokamanya Day as usual. At a largely attended meeting under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Belvi speeches were delivered by Messrs. Pandalikji and Gokhale exhorting the audience to take up the Land League agitation in right earnest and to fulfil the desire of the departed patriot The President entreated his Kanarese friends to soon publish a Kanarese edition of Lokamanya's life, and thus help the advancement of the Karnatak and the Kanarese people.

PRIMARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The District School Board has found in Mr. M. Ramchandra a very able administrative officer. His appointment is not yet even six months old; yet within that short period he has by his work endeared himself to the primary teachers, and has created real love and enthusiasm in them for this work. Yesterday he presided at a meeting at which a Primary Teachers' Association for the city was started. Almost all teachers have become its members. The administrative officer has accepted the Presidentship of the Association. In his inaugural speech he explained to the audience his idea of a model school and how they could help him in having such a school started at Belgaum. The next meeting of the Association will be held on the 4th of September next when Mr. Gawande will read his paper on 'Moral Educaction' and Mr. Yelligar will give a 'model lesson' in poetry teaching. The Teachers' Co-operative Society was also reorganized, and some 29 new members were enrolled, ten of these being lady teachers. The administrative officer himself has become a member of the body and has thus encouraged the teachers to a great extent.

Here is an opportunity. Don't miss it.

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Rs. **7-8** to Rs. **17-8** only will bring you a suit-length of our

"RAYOLA" Pure Wool Serges.

A large range of Serges, Blankets, Rugs, Shawls, Palm Beach Suitings and Cotton household linen, also a variety of Shades of Knitting Wools are displayed for sale at our undermentioned Shops:—

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Opposite Richardson & Cruddas'. Work Shop, **BYCULLA.**

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Our portrait is of Mrs. E. J. Harris, Church House, Upper Sapey, near Worcester, England, who writes: "Some time ago I suffered great pain from a varicose leg, which became badly ulcerated. After trying several ointments and medicines, which seemed to do no good, I resolved to try Clarke's Blood Mixture, and after having taken one bottle I found great relief. I persevered with Clarke's Blood Mixture and am now glad to say that my leg is completely healed and I am free from pain. I send this testimonial in the hope that others may benefit by Clarke's Blood Mixture in the same way as I have done."

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Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Eczema, Glandular Swellings, Piles, Sores, Eruptions.

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Dad . . .

When Dad comes home from the Office worn-out, irritable, — sick to death of" Dear Sirs" and "so much per cent" — with a head that aches and a brain like lead — how good he finds a couple of

CAFIASPIRIN

tablets! In a few moments the ache and the brain-tiredness have gone, his nerves are soothed, and the familiar smile lights up Dad's face again. And Mother too, the girls, the whole household, find in CAFIASPIRIN a friend that frees them from aches and pains, and restores them to cheerful well-being.

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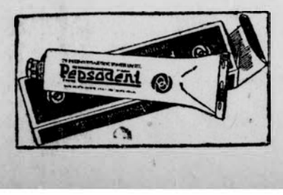

8-24-29

AMANULLAH SHORT OF MONEY

—:o:—

Mullahs' Diabolical Propaganda

EX-KING ON HIS FUTURE

Ghazi Amanullah Khan dwelt at great length on the causes of his flight and failure in an interview to the Egyptian paper "Alahram" at Port Said. He said when he ascended the throne he found that the Maulvis had complete hold on the minds of people and their own self-made commands were to be carried out as if they were set by God. The masses could not make any difference between the commands of Mullahs and those of God. Thus all intelligent progress was blocked and I tried to create a sense of understanding in the masses which the Maulvis resented. For four years I continued my efforts to enlighten public opinion on this point and then set up a sort of parliament of 1,170 members who were to be elected by people. This body was entrusted with the work of drafting a Code of Law for Afghanistan. This was resented by the Maulvis because the law when once made would have destroyed their autocratic powers. The Maulvis, therefore, declared this law to be against Islam and raised so much opposition that the Parliament became ineffective. I then organised meetings in different parts of the country where the importance of a Code was explained and emphasised. In two years' time I paved the way for a progressive Code of laws and then decided to visit foreign countries and to pick up such useful institutions from all the countries as were suited to the conditions in Afghanistan.

On my return from Europe a meeting of the Parliament was held before which the Constitution was placed for consideration and approval. The important point in this was that every member was to be elected and Mullaism was not an essential qualification. This Constitution was passed and the Parliament was dispersed. Now the Maulvis felt that a great blow was dealt at their prestige and began to carry on a very Satanic propaganda of lies.

SOME MISCHIEVOUS SUGGESTIONS.

I had a collection of ancient relics and manuscripts; they spread the news that I had made a temple of idols, where secretly I used to worship them. They also spread the news that the girls whom I had really sent to Turkey for education were presented to Germans. They could not understand the sort of education I introduced in schools they said those schools were so many centres of Kufr where Kafirs were being produced. They also circulated the false news that I abused the Prophet. They charged me with encouraging the Kadiani religion although I do not know what this sect stands for. In this way they also condemned radio, telephone, etc., as acts of Kafirs and accused me for introducing them in Afghanistan.

When asked as to the truth about Colonel Lawrence's work in Afghanistan King Amanullah Khan said: "I have also heard much about the alleged mischief done by Colonel Lawrence, but I did not get the opportunity to investigate the truth of this allegation, but I tell you this much that every Maulvi of Afghanistan is more mischievous than Colonel Lawrence.

BACHA'S IGNORANCE.

Asked about the Bacha Saqua the ex-King said: "This man is a criminal and quite illiterate and in the time of general confusion entered the city with his hand of robbers and captured the palace and the fort. Other chiefs were fighting with each other and there was chaos this man got his chance. The Afghan nation will never recognise him because he is a criminal and besides he does not belong to any tribe of the land, but is a 'Tajik'."

Here Queen Surayya's mother interposed and said the ignorance of Baccha can be gathered from the fact that when he took possession of the palace he came across a dress of Queen Surayya. Not knowing what it was he began to wear it and being dressed in a queer fashion expressed pride on that dress which made every body present laugh.

THE CAUSE OF FLIGHT.

As to the causes of flight Amanullah said he had collected an army of four thousand which was more than enough for Bacha. "Upto Ghazni we met no resistance, but near Ghazni again the Maulvis incited the people by spreading all sorts of lies against us and were successful in persuading the Ghilzais that the choice lay between hell and heaven and that those who fought for Amanullah would be thrown in hell and those against him would enter paradise. The Ghilzais began to fight with Durranis and thus my army began to show signs of meeting. I then withdrew and told Ghilzais "I am leaving you now to yourselves till you understand the consequences of Mullas' advice and your own conduct.

TRUTH ABOUT REFORMS.

The ex-King said: "I never withdrew any portion of reforms and it is a lie that I ordered women to discard the veil. The truth is this that most of the Afghan women already do not use the veil. The use of veil is confined to cities. I only left this to the option of women; they could either veil or unveil themselves at their will. Similarly the Maulvis carried on this false propaganda that I ordered all women to shingle their hair. The truth is that I left all these things to the free will of women and liberated them from the yoke of Maulvis. The fact of all facts is that the Maulvis wanted to keep their prestige intact and therefore they spread all sorts of lies to incite people and the army against us.

EX-KING ON HIS FUTURE.

Amanullah Khan said: "Very soon Bacha will be driven out of the people of Afghanstan will realise their folly. They have great love for me; whatever took place was a freak of sentiment for religion and by my withdrawal I have given them a chance of seeing the consequences and repenting on their acts and I hope they will do so. I wish to return to Afghanistan as soon as things settle down though not as King but as servant of my nation. I shall serve my nation and country as an ordinary man also."

SHORT OF MONEY.

Ex-King Amanullah Khan also said: "When I had made up my mind to leave Afghanistan just then I had only six guineas in my pocket." Here the King burst into tears and could not proceed further. The mother of Queen Surayya added that later Queen got a few thousand guineas and it can well be realised "how we shall pull on in a foreign country". She refuted the idea that they took a large treasure while departing from Afghanistan.

INDIAN C.I.D. WITH THE EX-KING.

The representative of "Alahram" says in the end that he had boarded the ship one station before Port Said otherwise the police did not allow the other newspaper men to interview the ex-King. When I got down I found that the men of Indian C.I.D. were there and they were specially inquisitive as to whether Amanullah Khan intended to return.

What the People Say

—:o:—

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The 31st of August is fast approaching and if the work in the country is to go on at the present rate, I am afraid no province in the country will be able to fulfil the quota of Congress membership in accordance with the resolution passed by the A. I.C.C. in Bombay. It seems that the Congress committees in the country have not taken up the work of reorganisation seriously. In Bombay we find that except the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee no other Congress organisations are enthusiastic enough to respond to the call of the Congress. As the said resolution was passed in Bombay we thought that Bombay will give lead to other provinces by fulfilling its quota before the time limit but unfortunately we find that instead of devoting the whole of our time in carrying out the Congress resolution we are busy quarrelling over petty things. Unless we cease quarrelling among ourselves any sort of national work becomes a very difficult thing for us. We are clamouring for Swaraj but we cannot even enrol a sufficient number of soldiers for our army. Swaraj is not going to fall from heaven and I do not understand the mentality of our Congress leaders who roar from the Congress platforms for complete Independence but are very slow in action.

God willing, Swaraj is to be attained next year and if we are really serious I appeal to all the Congress leaders especially the M.L.C.'s and M.L.A.'s to devote their whole time at least for a few days in carrying out the Congress programme of reorganisation before the end of this month. In Bandra alone a good deal of Congress work can be done and a large number of Christian members can be enrolled but unfortunately the Congress Committee here exists only in name. This is the case also with other Suburban Congress Committees.

Let us, therefore, be true to the Congress by doing solid constructive work during the next few days. Public meetings for enrolling members and preaching the boycott of all foreign cloth must be held daily. Unless some such efforts are made we will not be able to render a good account of ourselves. Let us be up and doing.—Yours, etc.,

Bandra, Aug. 4. R. D. BALIWALA.

THE PRESIDENTSHIP OF THE CONGRESS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After reading Mahatmaji's article entitled "Who should wear the Crown" one should hesitate a hundred times before refusing to accept his advice. At the same time, I feel that the choice of the President for the coming year can only fall on him.

(1) In the first place, if, as he owns, even he has neither the courage nor the confidence in his ability to shoulder the burden which is undoubtedly "all thorns and no roses," how can he justifiably ask young Jawaharlal who is undoubtedly the pride of Youth all over the land to accept the Crown? Therefore his first "decisive" reason cannot hold good.

(2) The second reason, viz., his growing inability to attend to details of office-work can well be met by delegating all unessential work and matters of great detail to an export Secretary, like Jawaharlal in whom he has rightly placed the utmost confidence.

(3) The further reason that he is not keeping pace with the march of events has only to be stated, to be refuted. Even non-agenarians sometimes do and we have his own words that he does not believe himself to be a back number and they are enough for us. Any hesitating critic may refer to his characteristic reply to Mr. Pennington in the same issue of "Young India."

(4) I agree that his capacity for service is not to be enhanced by his being placed in office as the President for the year; quite conceivably it may even be to some extent lessened by the office; but even so the critical times immediately ahead of us require us to demand the generalship of our most seasoned soldier and the hardest non-violent fighter who is fortunately with us in bodily form, if we are to emerge with any measure of sucess in the arduous and unequal contest before us. "Organisation and preparation (including the employment of a wise General) may sometimes avoid a battle."

(5) I have the highest admiration for Pandit Jawaharlal and I venture to say that he might have made an excellent President last year; but now the times are out of joint and he rightly feels that his time is not now.

(6) The country might vote for Vallabhbhai as Tamil Nadu has already done but I humbly agree with Mr. S. Sreenivasa Ayyangar that we should have our mightiest man as our President, if only to rouse this slumbering nation into full activity once more.

(7) It is truly said that the Congress with its forty-five years behind it has a status above its most distinguished Presidents and it is with the Congress as a whole that British statesmen will have ultimately to deal and I only ask:—

Has the country to-day a worthier representative of the nation than Mahamaji to guide it? Let our countrymen answer.

(8) I would only conclude by saying that "if a decision is really right for us, it ought to be right for the whole world", including Mahatmaji!

Let us have the wisdom to arrive at the right decision.

(9) One word more, within the next two months Mahatmaji will be completing his sixtieth year. Few Indians of his eminence and patriotic service have even reached that age and let us rejuvenate him by accepting his leadership and following his example in our own humble way.—Yours etc.,

K. S. RAMABHADRA IYER,
Luz, Mylapore,
Madras, Aug. 4.

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Soothes Pain Like Magic!

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For everyday cuts, wounds, and skin affections, Zam-Buk is just as effective as it is for disfiguring diseases that have defied years of medical and all other treatment

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Smeared gently on any spot, irritation, rash, or other minor trouble, Zam-Buk is quickly soothing. It allays all pain, soreness and itching and usually heals the skin overnight. In graver troubles like eczema, psoriasis, ulcers, ringworm, etc., Zam-Buk brings sure and permanent relief. It swiftly exterminates all bad germs, draws out corruption, and grows new healthy skin.

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The universal popularity of Zam-Buk is due to the fact that it is a rare balm skilfully compounded from a series of valuable herbal oils and essences. Zam-Buk not only purifies and heals the surface skin but, being so highly refined it soaks readily through the tiny pores into the underlying tissues where it attacks disfiguring disease at its roots.

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Zam-Buk is guaranteed medicinally pure and free from all animal fats, lead, zinc, mercury, etc. On the slightest sign of anything wrong with your skin be sure and apply Zam-Buk—the safest and most wonderful healer in the world to-day!

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The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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We are Ready to Assist Your Producers and Manufacturers,

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STOCKS AND SHARES

Bombay, Aug. 7.

The market was closed to-day on account of clearing. Business on cash was done as under:—

E. D. Sassoon As. 8|-, 8|6.
Premier Mills Rs. 2|4.
Morarji Goculdas Rs. 860|-
New Prince of Wales Press Rs. 395|-.
Tapti Rails 647|8.
Ho-hiarpur Duab. 88.
India Bank 100|8.
Imperial Bank New 340|-345|-.
Central Bank 18|8, 18|14.
Andhra Ordi 595, 587|8.
Tata Power 487|8, 485|-.
New India 21|12, 21|14.
Scindia 9|9|6, 9|8.
Tata Steel Second Pref. 75|. 76|8.
Tata Oil Rs. 17.
Telephone Debr. 56.
B. B. Petrol 4-10 4|9|6.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 7.	
F. P. Bales	1929-30
Receipts to date 6-8-29	27000
„ Yesterday 6-8-29	22000
Exports to date 6-8-29	32000
Stock at Ports 2-8-29	517000
Stock Interior Towns do	198000
„ Liverpool 2-8-29	840000
Visible Supply 2-8-29	1708000
Quantity in Sight do	11000
	1928-29
Receipts to date 6-8-29	19000
„ Yesterday 6-8-29	4000
Exports to date 6-8-29	46000
Stock at Ports 2-8-29	545000
„ Interior Towns do	302000
„ Liverpool 2-8-29	692000
Visible Supply 2-8-29	2174000
Quantity in Sight do	13000

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

	To-day	Total
F.G.M.G. Broach	100	9,600

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Our Silver market registers a small rise of 4 annas since we wrote our last Review. During the greater part of the week the market had been quiet and dull within narrow fluctuations. Commission Houses and local bull operatrs supported the market at lower level while Chinese and American were moderate sellers on advances. Owing to a large Shipment of 135000£ from London to Bombay coming in August settlement, the premium for the first over the second settlement has disappeared and both the settlements are quoted at one rate. On the whole the market has remained quiet and idle without any special feature to report. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 55/13 for the first settlement on the 31st July and the lowest Rs. 55/7 on the 1st instant, the range for the week being Re. 0/6. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/16 higher. The highest price was 2-4 5/8 on the 2nd instant and the lowest 2-4 1/2 on the 1st instant.

The London price is 0 1/16 lower. The market was quiet but steady with small business passing. India bought for immediate shipment while China mostly remained a seller. Continent and America remained inactive. The New York price is the same as the last week's closing. The highest price was 52 5/8 cents on the 2nd instant and the lowest 52 1/2 cents on the 3rd instant.

The price of Gold is almost the same. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21/7/0 for ready, Rs. 21/7/0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/7/6 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4/4/11 1/2..

We adhere to our previous expressed opinion of making purchases under Rs. 55/.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN SEVERAL PROVINCES

WIDESPREAD RAINFALL

POONA, August 7.

A depression has appeared this morning at the head of the Bay of Bengal. The monsoon is generally active in Burma, Northeast India, East United Provinces, Konkan and Southeast Madras. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar East United Provinces and Konkan, local in Upper Burma, Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, East and north Punjab, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kyaukpyu four inches; Tavoy, Bassein, three; Rangoon , Akyab, two; Silchar, three; Cherrapunji, Bogra two; Tezpur, Gauhati, Jessore, one and half; Berhampore, Darjeeling, Purnea, Bahraich one; Vizagapatam three; Marmagoa, Negapatam two; Mahabaleshwar one and half.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Burma, South Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Malabar.

Heavy rainfall warning:—The likely areas of locally heavy rain during next thirtysix hours are Arakan division and southeast Bengal.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, August 7.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is generally active in the east United Provinces, the Konkan and southeast Madras. Rainfall has been nearly general in east United Provinces and the Konkan, and local in Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in the west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, southeast Madras and the north Madras Coast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in the Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind and north Rajputana, where they are generally clear. The air is more moist than usual in the submontane plains of the United Provinces, and drier in north Baluchistan, the East and South Central Provinces and the North Deccan. Temperatures were below normal in north Baluchistan and the east United Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 101 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in Malabar, and extend in the north Deccan.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 7th August 1929.

Station	Rainfall.
Allahabad	0.11"
Cawnpore	0.05"
Hissar	0.58"
Ajmer	0.01"
Mount Abu	0.06"
Surat	0.05"
Nagpur	0.04"
Ratnagiri	0.38"
Marmugao	2.30"
Karwar	0.05"
Mahableshwar	1.44"
Belgaum	0.22"
Aurangabad	0.02"
Hyderabad	0.04"
Mangalore	0.16"
Calicut	0.10"
Cochin	0.02"
Negapatam	2.11"
Masulipatam	0.03"
Vizagapatam	2.59"

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

August 7.

Rainfall at—	Colaba. Point	Fort.	J. J Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·01"	0·02"	0·08"
Total Since 1st June to date	43·32	58·95	47·00
Total for the cor. period '28	59·09	73·99	58·14
Total for the cor. period '27	50·48	60·91	49·17

COLABA OBSERVATORY,

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 7-8-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F.) at 8 a.m. 29.779 inches (.067 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.011 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m 77.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.8 degrees (2.0 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.3 degrees (2.2 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 205 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 8.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.79 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 44.01 inches.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923

PROPOSED AMENDMENT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The "Labour Gazette" for July 1929 states:—

"In November 1928, the Government of India, in the Department of Industries and Labour, issued a circular letter to all Local Governments setting out the points on which Government are prepared to consider public opinion for an improvement of the Act in the light of the experience gained during its working for the last five years. The Government of Bombay in the General Department addressed certain officers and bodies in the matter and left it to the Labour Office to consult any additional persons and bodies whom it might deem it necessary to address in this connection. In all 91 persons and bodies were consulted out of whom 57 replied. The Government of India letter together with the Recommendation of the Seventh International Labour Conference on Minimum Scales of 'Compensation' referred to in paragraph 5 of the letter, and the views forwarded by the non-official organisation consulted, classified under different heads, are reproduced in the current issue of the Labour Gazette."

"HIT BELOW BELT"

Central Committee's Conclusions Only Tentative

LONDON, August 7.

With reference to the denunciation of their colleagues of the Central Cofmittee by Sir Zulfiqaralikhan and Dr. Suhrawardy, the Free Press of India learns reliably that the denunciation is uncalled for and premature. It is true that the Central Committee have taken several tentative conclusions, but none of them are of binding character. What is happening at present is that distinct problems or memorandas are taken up and issues arising therefrom are discussed and tentative conclusions are recorded. But all these decisions would again be reviewed in the light of further discussions as the Committee have to record not a number of unconnected decisions but to formulate a connected and synthetic scheme of the next constitutional advance. Thus the majority decision of the Central Committee accepting the principle of joint electorates, it is stated, is not absolute.

MIXED ELECTORATES WITH RESERVATION.

What the Committee have done is to assume for the purposes of their further investigation and research that electorates would be mixed electorates with reservations to enable a detailed examination to be made of the different methods which can be adopted under joint electorates to satisfy the aspirations of the minority communities. Joint electorates would hold ground only if the Committee are able to agree even by a majority to the proceedure to be adopted under joint electorates for the purpose of safeguarding minorities. If such an agreement is not possible joint electorates will have to be scrapped.

HIT BELOW THE BELT.

In the opinion of the majority of the members of the Central Committee, Sir Zulfiqaralikhan and Dr. Suhrawardy have hit their colleagues below the belt.

Meanwhile, after having discussed the proposals of the Madras Government, the Central Committee are now discussing the proposals of the Bombay Government. This is regarded in itself as indicating that even in regard to the scheme of reforms in a province the Committee cannot be said to have come to binding conclusions although as already reported the Committee favour the basic principles underlying the recommendations of the Madras Government.—Free Press Beam Service.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT TO BE READY BEFORE SEPTEMBER

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Indian Members of the Central Committee have concluded two months stay at the Savoy Hottel as guests of the British Government, and are proceeding to their respective private residences. They will continue to meet regularly at the offices of the Committee for discussion and drafting of the Report. Mr. Kikabhai Premchand intends to leave for India early in September. Therefore the report is likely to be ready for submission by then.—Reuter.

GOA LOTTERY CASE

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF R. M. DAVE

The hearing of the Goa Lottery Case was resumed yesterday in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, when R. M. Dave was cross-examined.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala appeared for the prosecution, while the accused Stein D'Cunha and Hart were defended by Messrs. V. H. Couto and M. A. D'Cruz.

Cross-examined by Mr. Couto, Dave stated that he was employed as a jewellery broker. Witness knew the accused Hart for the last 6 or 7 years and said that he (the accused) used to do dishonest business. He was therefore not surprised at the accused going to him to do business in bogus Goa lottery tickets.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Couto, witness admitted that he had been to Civil Jail and said that there were many decrees against him. Witness had been doing extensive business in satta and racing and observed that he had eleven "sporting clubs" meaning bucket shops. He lost heavily in the bucket shop business and said that sometimes the owners and trainers committed frauds.

Mr Couto: "Will you kindly give the names of persons associated with you in your racing business?

Mr. Thanawa'a objected to this question being put to the witness.

Mr. Couto. then requested the Magistrate to ask the witness to go out of the Court. so that he might explain the relevancy of the question.

Witness was then asked to go out of the Court-room and the Magistrate on hearing the defence counsel's explanation allowed the question.

Mr. Couto then asked witness whether he knew Anantharam Dave, a notorious police informant. Witness replying stated that he knew him very well.

Mr. Couto: In what connection do you know Laktawala?

Answer: They are all sattawalas and I know them.

The case is proceeding.

PEASANT OLD AGE PENSION IN THE U.S.S.R.

(Continued from page 6)

ing the local Republics, the territorial and provincial executive committees with full consideration of all local factors. An idea of the number of people to be provided for may be had from the data of the years 1926-27, when 5 million households in the R.S.F.S.R., with 21,514,662 dependants were freed of the agricultural tax. Among these there were 4.58 per cent. or 976,765 persons of 65 or more years of age and those of 60 years and more were 1,579,276 persons. persons.

THE NORM.

Turning to the question of the norm in providing for the aged peasants it should be first of all noted that in fixing the pension the Government sought to satisfy the most urgent needs of the old people on the same standard that existed among them before they got disabled. Proceeding from this principle and considering that in the majority of cases the State will provide for aged peasants who lived on the wage of a farm labourer, it should be possible to fix the norm for pensions for aged peasants adapting as a base the average wage of a farm labourer of a given region (according to the map of the economic districts of the State Planning Commission) in which the pensioner is resident. The pension should not be less than 4/9 of the average wages of a farm labourer (that is the pension of an invalid of the second category).

Paragraph 13 of the Project of this Law provides that 25 per cent. of the pension fund should be covered by the central State budget and 75 per cent. by the local budget.

The care will be undertaken by the township or district commissions who are now fixing pensions for invalids of war and also for the families of perished soldiers and of those called into military service. On the commission will be a representative of the organised poor peasants and member of the Committee for mutual aid. All types of care, such as pension, placing location into institutions of social care, old folk homes, etc., will be established by the township, regional commissions with the consent of the applicant. The payment of the pensions will take place every quarter by the Township Executive Committees and Rural Soviets in whose jurisdiction the pensioner is a resident. Receiving aid from the State does not deprive the peasant of aid from social organisations.

RACIAL DISCRIMINNATION AGAINST INDIANS

(Continued from page 6.)

Steam Navigation boats that once used to load at the subordinate ports of the delta no longer do so, leaving this traffic open to the Railway Company, and notwithstanding some agitation in the local Legislative Council, it has not been possible for the public to know the exact terms of this agreement." Khan Bahadur Adarji M. Dalal, President, District Local Board, Broach, Chairman of the Railway Committee of the Local Board, and President, Broach Merchants' Association, in his statement said:—

"The B. B. and C. I. Railway from its commencement tried to kill the sea traffic of the Gujarat Ports, which, if allowed to develop their natural resources, could have been feeders to the main parent line running parallel to the sea.....Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. introduced steamer service between Broach, Bombay, Karachi, etc., and the traffic of the Broach Port, which had gradually dwindled down to vanishing points from its pristine prosperity, began to revive. Geographically, Broach and Surat Ports are favourably situated for the interchange of traffic from distant places by direct sea communication from Arabia, the Gulf, the Malabar Ports, and the Kathiawar, etc. In pre-British times such a traffic flourished, which the Company-managed railway ruined. Of course, in the natural course of trade, a railway will necessarily capture some of that sea traffic, but to deliberately throttle and kill its natural traffic by imposing unwise and injudicious tariffs can only be perpetrated by the privately-managed company for its own benefit. The B. B. and C. I. Railway imposed Block Rates for the ports of Broach to drive away the Steamer Company from Broach, which the Railway Company, morally or legally, had no right to do, and in doing so succeeded in forcing Killick Nixon's boats to abandon the Port of Broach. But even after achieving that object, the Company persisted in maintaining that inequitable tariff for the extinction of the indigenous river traffic with one flimsy and paltry excuse or another for several years until the Government of Bombay intervened, and the Railway Board were obliged to restore the 'status quo'."

"The (Railway) Board was originally founded with the object of adjusting the different interests of different companies without sacrificing the interest of the State and the public. But in course of time the Board became a partisan organisation to watch the interests of the companies of England only, whose Chief Agents and Engineers were appointed to the Board and who aspired to the membership or chairmanships of the Home Boards (of the companies). Civilian and military members were appointed on the Board, but they had no experience and their views could not prevail over the combined opinions of other members whose sympathy, naturally, was on the side of their own companies which they had served. Exigency of public service and retirement brought about constant changes, and the civilian or military member had no opportunities of acquiring thorough experience, or as soon as he proved efficient and experienced he had to make room for a successor. In this way the Company representation (on the Railway Board which was supposed to control them and hold the scales even between them on the one hand and the State and the public on the other hand) became all powerful."

(To be continued.)

AN APPEAL TO MARATHA LEADERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Last week I was on a flying visit to Bombay. Some of the loyal mill-workers who knew me called upon me. I had to listen to a harrowing tale of their persecution. Some Kamgar Unions provide doles to their own members, but do nothing for workers keeping away from mills as a result of their intimidation. There is starvation galore in their midst. At their request I motored round the mill localities. It presented a desolate appearance. Most of the shops were closed. It was a sorry spectacle to see the strikers standing in galleries or on the roads idling away their time. They were keenly watching a number of Mahomedans, Bhayas from North India, Ghatis, and "depressed" classes on their way to mills. Every day their number was increasing, a large number from Bandra, Kurla, and other suburbs from Salsette joining the ranks of these industrial workers. These operatives were seen either going in groups or in motor lorries. This prevented any molestation by the picketers. The police arrangements were satisfactory and in prominent places there were detachments of armed as well as mounted police. The police authorities seemed to be on the alert in the mornings and in the evenings when the workers meet and disperse. Evidently Bombay mill industry though deserted by the Konkani mill workers, is daily getting recruits from other communities. Beginners are persevering in their endeavours to handle the machines with ease and efficiency. The number of these novices is daily steadily increasing and in course of time when they become adepts, they are sure to be permanently posted in the places vacated by the Konkani strikers. It is a great pity, however, that a majority of the latter are holding back through fear of intimidation, by the hooligan elements. The loyal workers keenly feel that if this state continues long the Konkani mill workers from Malvan, Ratnagiri, and Kolaba who has been in the field for more than three generations will be permanently ousted from the textile mills and will for ever regret the present strike.

At present in the city of Bombay there is a population of mill workers from Konkans who are permanently settled in Bombay. These youngsters a majority of whom can read and write have abandoned their hereditary profession of agriculture. I know these workers whenever they happen to visit their villages never care to help in agricultural labour. Being accustomed to the life in the city they find it distasteful to take part in tilling the soil. In fact during the few days they spend with their rural kinsmen they prove a burden to them. The hand to mouth living of our Konkani agriculturist is well-known. If our Cotton lords were determined to cease employing any Konkanis in their mills, what will be the consequences? When these gay Lotharios who have downed their tools come back to Bombay after the monsoon and see a number of Mahomedans and "depressed" classes employed in their places will not create communal bitterness?

Much mischief is done by cheap newspapers who give exaggerated reports which are easily gulped by the half educated youngsters from "Girnipur."

Should not some of our philanthropists come forward and open the eyes of their misled Maratha brethren? Once the field of operatives is permanently occupied and efficient workers secured the capitalists under no circumstances will re-engage these deserters. Will the Konkani Maratha awake in time? I appeal to bodies of Social workers and particularly the Maratha-Aikya-Ichu Sabha, and other Maratha Associations to do some propaganda work among their Maratha brethren and thus prevent a catastrophe. Will other welfare workers in the mill population take the initiative? The late Shri Shahu Chatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur was an earnest worker among the masses. As the lineal descendant of the great Shivaji he was held in great esteem and had a large following from the Marathas inhabiting the Konkans. Will his noble son H. H. Rajaram Chatrapati Maharaj like his renowned father take the lead in showing the right path to the Maratha mill workers?—Yours, etc.,

H. A. TALCHERKAR.

August 5.
Indore, C.I.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Daily Weight Of Hedge Sales

LIQUIDATION ADVISABLE ON ANY MATERIAL ADVANCE

The following is the weekly cotton market report issued by Messrs. Langley and Co., dated Bombay, 5th instant:—

AMERICANS:—Our last Report was dated July 29th and since that date steady markets have ruled, net advance of from 36 to 39 points having been seen. Continued reports of dry and hot weather with high temperatures in Texas have contributed to the firmer tone, it being stated that though these conditions are good for weevil control they are causing considerable shedding of bolls. In the East and East Central Belts light rains have continued, which apart from being detrimental to plant growth, have increased talk of actual and potential weevil damage. The generally unsatisfactory weather news has deterred sellers and encouraged a broadening in the speculative interest, while the better tone in the Wheat market has had its effect on sentiment.

On the whole, however, operations have been mostly in the nature of the squaring of accounts in view of the close proximity of the first Bureau estimate of production. This is to be issued on the 8th instant and private estimates vary from 15,146,000 bales up to 15,800,000 bales. In view of the accuracy obtained by the Bureau Department over the last two seasons, their report is eagerly awaited by a sorely puzzled trade and we think greater credence will be placed upon it than has been the case in recent years. The all important item in the official calculations is the allowance that will be made for weevil damage and with the crop still to be marketed and the quantity of hedge sales by the South well below normal, we think it reasonable to work on the assumption that the likely damage will not be underestimated. We expect a full allowance to be made, and should this cause any material advance on the Bureau, we would then recommend liquidation of "Long" accounts, as we are approaching the period of crop movement when the daily weight of hedge sales will make itself felt.

BOMBAY:—The tone locally has shown a considerable improvement and a slight narrowing in our parity with the Home markets has been seen. The weight of cotton is slowly but surely being lifted and stocks are now in the vicinity of 9-3/4 lacs of bales. The approaching Bureau, the Lancashire Mill strike and the August holidays have reduced new demand to very small proportions, but general bazaar sentiment has more than counterbalanced these disturbing factors. As the steady reduction in the stocks must continue, we look for a further narrowing in our parity and continue to advise buying Bombay and selling Liverpool or New York.

The monsoon continues satisfactory, apart from the damage in Scind.

The local mill situation shows a considerable improvement and the figure of daily attendance is now well over 100,000. This is resulting in a steady improvement in local mill consumption of cotton and we are optimists enough to expect this improvement to continue.

FLUTTER IN LANCASHIRE DOVECOTS

Alarmed at Proposed Increase in Import Duties

"DOUBLING THE PRESENT HANDICAP"

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Operative Weavers' secretary has drawn attention to the reported intention of Bombay Millowners to apply to the Bombay Government for an increase of twelve per cent in the present import duties against Lancashire goods entering India and declares that this will more than double the present handicap on Lancashire trade with India—Rtuter.

THE COTTON DISPUTE

PREMIER CABLES FOR REPORT

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has called for a report on the cotton dispute.—Renter.

PREMIER ON COTTON DISPUTE

READY TO ASSIST SETTLEMENT

LONDON, August 7.

The Prime Minister, who yesterday broke his holiday in Lossiemouth and came to London to deal with urgent business, discussed the cotton trade dispute with the officials concerned. He issued a statement expressing his earnest hope that the parties would arrive at a basis on which early meeting can be arranged and that the Ministry of Labour would continue to be at the service of the disputants and that the Premier would himself keep in close touch and would be ready to assist in reaching a settlement.—B. O. W.

DANGER TO LANCASHIRE INDUSTRY

EMPLOYERS ASKED TO TURN THEIR ATTENTION TO INDIA

LONDON, August 7.

Is India to be allowed to regulate her tariff duties on imported cloth if any change in the present tariffs is likely to affect Lancashire is a question which has come into prominence in British circles as a result of the announcement of the Government of India regarding the examination of the whole question by Mr. Hardy.

Mr. Smith, Secretary of the Weavers' Amalgamation, while dwelling on the deadlock in the Lancashire textile industry as a result of the present lockout by the Employers, has sounded a note of warning to the Employers that they should turn their attention to India where, says Mr. Smith, Indian Millowners are attempting to raise the import duty on imported cloth. Any increase, says Mr. Smith, will cause a serious crisis in the Lancashire industry as it will practically doube Lancashire's handicap.—Free Press Beam Service.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY AUGUST 8 1929

POLICE COMMISSIONER DEFENDS HIS POLICY

No Delay In Calling Out Military

HOW TO DEAL WITH "INFLAMMATORY" SPEECHES?

Finds Existing Law Cumbersome

—:o:—

PATHANS NO WORSE THAN MARWARIS

A Suggestion To Property-Owners

Messrs. S. K. Nabiullah and A. R. Dimtimkar, representatives of the Muslim Committee were further examined by the Riots Enquiry Committee on Wednesday.

Questioned by the Chairman as to what suggestions they would make to decrease this tension between the Hindus and Mahomedans, Mr. Dimtimkar said that his first and foremost suggestion would be to put a stop to the scurrilous writings on both sides. Government should deal with this matter with a strong hand, whether Hindus or Muslims were concerned.

Mr. Nabiullah suggested that something should be done to remove the impression in the minds of the Hindu intelligentsia that Muslims were being favoured by Government. For this purpose something like the Lucknow Pact should be formed which would satisfy both the educated Hindus and Muslims. He also suggested some marriage legislation whereby Hindus and Muslims could intermarry without forsaking their respective religions, which would foster a feeling of mutual friendship and goodwill among them.

MR. KELLY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police was next examined by the Committee.

The Chairman told witness that the evidence adduced so far was perfectly satisfactory on the point that there was no undue violence either on the part of the military or the police. The only complaint of the witnesses seemed to be that the military should have been called earlier and that the police must have taken strong action in the very beginning of the riots and also before the riots. The examination of the witness would therefore be confined to these points.

Referring to the point made by some witnesses that there was some difference of opinion between the witness and the Home Member, the Chairman was willing to accept the repudiation made by the Home Member in his evidence and also by the witness in the course of his letter to the press.

Witness: There was absolutely no difference between me and the Home Member. It is the true position.

STATEMENT OF EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

The Chairman referred witness to the statement made by the European Association that the police should have taken action previous to the riots, against persons who stirred up mill-workers and also drew attention of the witness to the evidence of Mr. Athavle, City Coroner who was also of opinion that action should have been taken against labour leaders "who were inciting workers to defy the police and have no respect for law and order."

Mr. Kelly: I think the statement that inflammatory speeches were being made is undoubtedly true, while I agree that action must be taken the question is what action can the police take? I have always found in endeavouring to take any action, the difficulty is of getting proof sufficient to satisfy the law. It was not that the danger of the movement was not recognised but the difficulty was of getting enough evidence to support the conviction of such persons.

The witness added that the question of dealing with persons who were inciting mill-workers to murder and crime was under consideration.

Chairman: Do you say that action was contemplated and being considered but it took time to carry out this action?

Witness: Yes.

"DELAYED TILL HOUSE IS BURNING"

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri asked whether the witness wanted the ordinary legal procedure to be curtailed in dealing with persons preaching violence. "According to you, the action is delayed till the house is burning". What suggestions can you make in this regard?

Witness: I would very much like to make suggestions, but I can't find a solution. My experience is that it is difficult to collect proper evidence and without which it would be imprudent to put the cases into the Court.

Chairman: Is it your case that additional powers should be given to the police in dealing with such persons?

Witness: I don't know what powers can be given to the police which would help them to deal with this class of trouble.

The Chairman suggested whether legislation deporting hooligans from Bombay would not help such a situation.

Witness said such action would prevent only hooligans from taking part in disturbance, but would not help to prevent men from making inflammatory speeches.

In reply to Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri who asked for suggestions to adequately deal with inflammatory speeches Mr. Kelly exclaimed: "I am in favour of adequate action being taken. If anybody makes suggestions in support of it I would jump at it."

The Chairman asked whether the law making intimidation a cognizable offence would not be of help.

Mr. Kelly: Personally I don't think this legislation will actually make very much difference. You, gentlemen of the law, will appreciate that the man who is intimidated is very reluctant to come forward and give evidence, while the evidence most required would be the evidence of the man who is actually intimidated. Naturally the Court would not be inclined to convict the man in the absence of such evidence.

"NOT A SUFFICIENTLY STRONG MEASURE."

Chairman: It comes to this that the measure is not sufficiently strong.

Witness: Yes.

Chairman: Then there is the Public Safety Bill.

Witness: But the Public Safety Bill only operate against Europeans. So far as Bombay was concerned we have had to deal with only one or two Europeans.

In this connection the witness mentioned that Mr. Spratt was arrested for publishng a seditious pamphlet in Bombay.

Chairman: Your case is that action against persons making inflammatory speeches was being taken, but there are great difficulties in the way.

Witness: I think under the ordinary law there will be always this trouble to deal with men preaching certain political doctrines, the difficulty being that it takes a long time to collect evidence sufficient to obtain a conviction.

Chairman: Do you advocate resorting to Regulation 1808?

Witness: If decisive and prompt action is needed resort must be made to regulations. The ordinary procedure involves preparation of the cases.

"GENERALISATIONS NOT MUCH GOOD."

Answering to several criticisms of the police, witness said: "These generalisations are not much good. The point is what is the action they say should have been taken and has not been taken. I don't think there is anybody in Bombay more anxious to deal with such situations than myself.

Chairman: Some of the witnesses say that action might have been taken against striking even earlier in January. The Coroner's jury had urged in January that Government should take immediate action against the strikers.

Witness: Yes. Whenever they committed offences where it was possible to get evidence, we had taken action against them. When three Pathans were murdered in a mill we arrested about 60 people.

Chairman: Some of the witnesses have also complained that military should have been called out earlier and that the other measures such as the closing of liquor shops, etc., also should have been put in force earlier.

Witness: But I think it is very difficult for anybody to express an opinion on the subject without allowing his judgment to be coloured by his knowledge of what actually happened subsequently. I saw several men on Monday, Tuesday and even on Wednesday and nobody thought at that time that the city was in a state of chaos and disorder and on Sunday there was no necessity at all of calling the military. On that day there were only a number of stray assaults, as one naturally expects in a case of kidnapping scare. On Monday the position was very much worse because the mills and the railway workshops stopped work and also a number of Pathans were murdered. To that extent the position was undoubtedly serious, but it was not in my opinion one which required the calling out of the military. My reason for this conclusion was that the trouble was due to the kidnapping scare which I knew was absolutely without foundation and it seemed to me that normality could be restored by means of a Government notification contradicting the rumour. Therefore on Monday though a certain number of Pathans were killed and a good many others injured, it did not appear to me that it was necessary to call out the military. And I got into communication with Government and suggested that they should definitely deny this rumour, and they did so.

On Tuesday I hoped to see some improvement in the situation and as matter of fact there was some improvement in so far as the workshops and some of the mills started work. But still the outrages continued and it was my intention if there was no definite improvement as the day wore on, that I should call out the military, because I had by this time put on duty all the available men under me, even the standing guards, but my action was precipitated by subsequent events.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

Proceeding witness said that the military could not be depended upon as additional police to be called out any moment he liked. If the present police force was not sufficient the only remedy was to increase it.

In answer to a question as to who was to decide how many soldiers should be called out. witness said that during his seven years of commissionership he had not even once had the occasion to call out the military. The general impression was that when the military was called out, their very presence would have a sobering influence, quite apart from their numerical strength. As he had no experience of such a situation previously, witness at first thought 100 soldiers would be sufficient, but they were found to be insufficient and another 100 was called and eventually they had to call out several hundreds.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri: You were reluctant to call in the aid of the military because you thought it would be a sort of confession of your own weakness?

Witness: Not entirely because of that or from a point of honour, but because I did not think that it was necessary to call them out Further I had no experience of such serious disorders in the city of Bombay and I have always in the past relied on the strength of the police force and the excellent commonsense of the people of Bombay had been on such occasions very creditable. Some times things appeared to be taking a very serious turn but through the intervention of well-minded people who desired that peace and order should be maintained, we got through the crises successfully. Some of them might have developed and taken very unpleasant forms. but on all such occasions it was not the question of honour that prevented me from calling in the military, but it was because I honestly believed that we could get over them without calling the military.

"HUNT OF PATHANS."

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri: On the 4th February there was a regular hunt of Pathans and these disturbances came in the wake of the disturbances in January, namely the several clashes between the oil strikers and the Pathans, and nobody was intervening. Taking all these things into consideration, you were still of opinion on the 4th that things would adjust themselves and that military was not necessary?

Witness: Yes.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri: But many people think that if the military had been called out on the 4th, many of these unfortunate murders could have been avoided.

Witness: They might be under that impression now, but they were surely not at that time.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri: What have you got to say about the criticism in the "Times of India" that there was a panic in the city for 38 hours and you did not take any action?

Witness: It is all easy to say that there was a panic throughout the city but I am sure there was no such thing.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri: Not in the North of the City?

Witness: I cannot say that because 150.000 workmen from the mills and 30,000 men from the workshops were on the streets, and this itself will create a panic. But I am sure there was no panic as panic is understood amongst the general population, because business was going on as usual, people were moving about in the streets and except for the panic created by the attack on the Pathans there was no general panic.

Chairman: Why did not matters settle down in the ordinary course in that case? Do you attach it to the presence of Communists on the one side and communalists on the other?

Witness: It took a communal turn because the Pathans were murdered for the first couple of days and this I suppose roused the religious sympathies of the other Muhammedans and they, without themselves having been attacked, probably took the side of the Pathans.

Chairman: But why did it take a communal turn. The general suggestion that has been made against the Muhammedans is that certain Muslim leaders (Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali) stirred up the other Muhamedans to join the Pathans to attack the Hindus.

NO PROOF.

Witness: We have no proofs against these men. What I think is that they took the side of the Pathans in the ordinary course of events.

Chairman: It is also suggested from the turn of events. that there was a sort of organisation or some preparation for these riots?

Witness: It might appear so from the fact that certain of the weapons found in the mill area, were manufactured weapons, but the mere collection of sticks would not warrant saying that there was some organisation of previous preparation.

Chairman: One of the witnesses suggests that action was not taken until the Peace Committee suggested them. (Closing of liquor shops and passing of the Curfew Order).

Witness: The decision to take action was not definitely settled till the evening of the 8th because owing to the presence of a large number of military and police throughout the city, we were confident that things would settle down. But in spite of the fact that all the available military and police were on duty, we found that conditions instead of improving were getting worse and worse. Then I held a con-

(Continued on page 8)

EUROPEANS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR ATTACKING NATIVES

—:o:—

Durban Riots Enquiry Committee's Finding

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Cape Town.—The Durban Riot Inquiry results are pubished. It holds the Europeans primarily responsible for attacking Natives and says that the Whites are equally guilty of outrages and cruelties which are attributed to blacks.—Free Press.

RUSSIAN OFFICER OF BOMBAY SPECIAL POLICE

—:o:—

Mr. Derojinsky's Evidence in Meerut Trial

UNCONVICTED PRISONER'S RIGHT TO SEE LEGAL ADVISER

MEERUT, August 7.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, Counsel defending *inter alia* Choudhri Dharambirsingh, an accused in the Meerut case, is credited with the intention of moving the Allahabad High Court for bail. It will be remembered counsel's attempt before the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge were unsuccessful.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here this morning to give evidence in Attar Singh's case as also to attend an emergent meeting of the Defence Committee.

REFUSED INTERVIEWS WITH ACCUSED.

Mr. Chakravarty, defence counsel, drew attention of the court to day to the fact that Pandit Jawaharlal had been refused an interview with the accused by the Jail Superintendent. Counsel contended that the Superitendent's refusal contravened the U. P. Jail Manual which definitely prescribed in Section 557 that interviews "may take place between an unconvicted prisoner and a legal adviser and any 'bonafide' confidential written communication prepared by the unconvicted criminal prisoner as instructions to legal adviser may be delivered personally to such legal adviser without being previously examined by the Superintendent."

It had been laid down for the purpose of this rule that the expression "legal adviser" meant a legal practitioner within meaning of the Legal Practitioners' Act.

Mr. Chagla supporting Mr. Chakravarty said Pandit Jawahrlal was a Barrister, and thus immune from tendering any "vakalatnama."

The Court enquired if Pandit Jawaharlal was a practising lawyer.

Mr. Chagla: If a man does not practice law it does not mean he has forgotten his law.

MEDICAL REPORT ON MUZAFAR AHMED.

Enquiries show that a medical report on Muzafarahmad is on its way, and may be available to the Court to-day.

Mr. Dange, an accused, represented that during the searches of March 20 last several documents and files were also seized from the Girni Kamgar Union Office. Some of the files were now wanted by the Union to prove the case of the workers before the Enquiry Committee. The accused requested that the papers not wanted by the prosecution should be returned to the Union.

Mr. J. P. Mitter, Junior Crown Counsel promised to return the papers not required by the prosecution.—A. P.

At to-day's enquiry Said Ulhaq, Sub-Inspector of Police, said he searched the house of Pir Muhammad. Among the documents alleged to have been seized were a letter from Muzaffer Ahmed and a printed appeal of the Workers' and Peasants Party.

Azharali, Taluqdar, said he was present during the search.

Inspector Derojinsky, a Russian of the Bombay Police special branch, was then examined by Mr Langford James. His examination and cross-examination lasted full three hours. He deposed he searched Bradley's belongings and arrested Bradley on the 24th on the latter's arrival from Nagpur side. Witness identified Ghate and Bradley. He said he was for the last six years in charge of the Foreign Department of the special branch of the Bombay Police. Among the documents alleged to have been recovered were a copy of the "Call to Action," a manuscript entitled "Railway Men and their demands, G. I. P. Union, Leading way to action," a letter from L. C. Mallonie to Spratt, group photographs, articles on All-India Trade Union Congress in which Chamanlal was described as a champion acrobat, typed resolutions on the subject of the affiliation of the T. U. C. with the Workers Welfare League, three copies of "Spark", and a typed account of the All-India Workers and Peasants' Conference. Mr. Derujinsky stated Campbell had been charged with using a false passport. He saw him in the dock.

NOT A MEMBER OF "KHITE GUARD."

Cross-examined by Mr. Sinha, Defence counsel, witness said he was British. Before becoming British he described himself to have been a Russian. He was naturalised in 1929 in the month of February. Witness admitted he was in Russia during the Revolution of 1917. By 'Revolution' he understood events in Russia in 1917. After the Revolution there was continued disorder in the country. Asked if he was a White Guard, witness said: "If you mean by "white guard' those who were dissatisfied and whose relatives were murdered, I was one of them." He had heard of the White armies. The White Guard was a Communist expression. He did not know General Pattora. He was never with him. He had heard of Baron Wrangle, but he was not with Wrangle in Crimea in 1920. Witness would object to being described as a memer of the "White Guard."

HIS LIFE IN RUSSIA.

Cross-examined by Dange, accused witness stated he left Russia in 1920. He was strongly opposed to the revolution. He was a capitalist before the revolution. There was no British embassy then in Russia. He did not think there was a British representative during that period. He was never in touch with British officials.

He had lived by selling jewellery but not in the open way as it would have been taken away by the Communists. He did not meet any Englishman living in the same way. He had never been imprisoned in Russia and never caught in secret sales.

OBJECT BEHIND ACCUSED'S QUESTIONS.

The Crown counsel objected to these questions. Dange stated that his object was to prove that witness had been a bad character in Russia. A protracted legal battle then ensued between the defence and the Crown counsel regarding the relevancy and admissibility of Dange's questions. After some of Dange's questions had been disallowed, accused proceeded to ask more questions. Witness stated that he had no official passport when he left Russia.

"A GERMAN PAPER FOR PASSPORT.

Witness showed a German paper, and it was taken for a passport. He had never been in the British Secret Service and had never joined the police in England. He got employment in the Bombay Police fifteen days after his arrival. He did not enter into negotiations with the Bombay Police before arriving in India. He did not know anything about the printing trade, and he was now employed as a Russian specialist. He had never forged Russian letters to implicate Indian workers nor was he aware of 'anti-Soviet forgeries." He had never seen one. He had never been deputed to China by the Indian Police

WHY DON'T YOU APPEAR IN UNIFORM?

Thengdi, another accused, asked what credentials and certificates he had to show for employment in the police. Witness replied. "I presented no written credentials." Thengdi remarked that ordinarily a Russian would be hanged in India but this Rus

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